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The New-York Times.

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The mail steamship *Granada*, Lieut. O. H. Berryman, U. S. N., Commander, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing the mails received from the Isthmus, dispatched at Panama.

We are thus furnished with highly interesting intelligence from the Western Coast of South America, from Nicaragua, Central America, California, and the Hawaiian Pacific Ocean.

To the dispatches and elaborate correspondence furnished to THE NEW-YORK TIMES from these various quarters, we commend the attentive perusal its interest requires.

The U. S. mail steamship *Granada*, Capt. Hollins, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, from Aspinwall, March 24, and Havana on the 26th. She brings the passengers, (260 in number,) mails and treasure of the mail-steamer *Illinois*, which remained detained at Havana.

The following is the specie list:

[Table: American Ex. Bank...$60,000; Howes & Crowell...; Duncan, Sherman & Co...; Wells, Fargo & Co...; Total...$1,283,354]

We are indebted to Purser Rasmussen, of the *Granada*, and the Express Companies of WELLS, FARGO & Co., and PHOENIX & Co., for prompt delivery of packages.

FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Blockade of Guayaquil—Decline of the Peruvian Guano Trade—Symptoms of Discontent—An American Envoy in Pursuit of the Bolivian Government—Progress of the Chilian Revolution—The Paraguay Squadron.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, March 19, 1859.

The British mail steamship *New-Granada* arrived at Panama on the 16th, being two days behind her time in consequence of breaking some portion of her machinery. She brought $600,000 in specie for England.

ECUADOR.

The blockade of Guayaquil by the Peruvian fleet still continues. It is thought the differences with Peru will be soon settled through the mediation of the Ministers of Chili and New-Granada. It is almost certain, at any rate, that there can be no war, Castilla finding a revolution at home if he sends his troops Ecuador makes war on Bolivia—and Ecuador being the point from which an army is to invade Peru.

President Robles and his Cabinet have left Quito, and entire tranquillity is expected for the present. The ship has certainly good sentiments at Quito, whose municipality has recently published a letter and abusive paper against Robles' Government, vaunting the latter and his friends a good deal of shame.

The *Granada*, among friends of the gunpowder class to the shore, with her gun boating on Government boats. There are five other Peruvian war vessels before Guayaquil, and at different points in the river. There is a good deal of sickness and discontent in the fleet, and mutinous desertions. It is thought if it remains in the river three months longer the crews will shed their last drop of blood to kill their neighbors and get out of the country. The mosquitoes. The ships take every bungo-load of provisions that they can catch in the river, appropriate the fruit, and then destroy the bungo. They often amuse themselves by firing into these little boats, and sometimes killing the poor peasants who navigate them. In this way they one day killed a little boy of only eleven years, named ANTONIO RIVERA.

But wishing to try their hand on bigger game, one of their vessels, stationed before the Island of Puna ashore, the other day, the Spanish bark *Maria y Julia* from Guatemala and Salvador, bound to Europe, with a cargo of indigo, &c., on board, valued at over $200,000. This vessel arrived at Puna on the 10th February, and, the mate being in a dying state, the Captain went on to Guayaquil in his boat with the purpose of leaving him there and taking another one. During his absence, a Peruvian man-of-war went down from Guayaquil to Puna and ordered the second mate of the *Maria y Julia* to leave the anchorage. The second mate told him he was unable to navigate the ship. Upon this, the Peruvian officer took possession of her, pulled down the Spanish flag, hoisted the Peruvian, and sent the vessel to Paita under a Peruvian crew, putting the Spanish crew on shore in Tumbez. The Spanish Consul in Guayaquil made his claim for damages, and protested against the outrage, as the vessel had not attempted to force the blockade, but had joined quietly at Puna. This matter will probably cost Peru about half a million dollars.

The *Maria y Julia* subsequently was towed to Callao, together with the Peruvian bark Beatriz, which latter was taken for violation of the rules of the blockade.

PERU.

Lima and Callao, and indeed the whole of the Republic, appear to be tranquil at present. The *Limaconstitucional*, however, publishes some intercepted letters from Ex-President Echenique, which, together with confidential circulars for countersign, go to show that Castilla's enemies are actively planning his down fall, although never cease their efforts so long as there is the least hope of its accomplishment.

The guano trade has fallen so low that the Government is likely soon to be seriously inconvenienced from lack of funds. All kinds of business are at a standstill, the wretched Bolivian currency having become so depreciated that the people are afraid to take it in any considerable sum, and there being but little other coin in use as a medium of exchange. Besides the Bolivian half-dollar, which is hardly worth 33 cents, but must be taken for 50, the country is flooded with counterfeit coin of a good deal less value. Exchange on England cannot be less than 60 pence, and bills on Chili sell 10 per cent.

Assassinations and robberies are of as frequent record as ever in the papers. The Callao and Chorillos railroads cause no little excitement among the people and Press, the Callao being filled with complaints of the carelessness of the managers in running over people, running off the tracks, and running past stations without stopping; exorbitant charges, and lack of accommodation generally.

Captain MARTIN PASTORIZA was lately recently elected by President CASTILLA in person, and then superseded in the command of the war steamer *General Lavalle*, because he did not have steam up as quickly as he was ordered to do, to go to Guayaquil.

BOLIVIA.

This State is decidedly tranquil at present; but, as in Peru, the enemies of the present state of things are vigilant and active. It is earnestly possible Dr. LINDSLEY can keep the Presidency much longer.

By a private letter, I learn that the new United States Minister, Judge GEORGE HAMMS, was at La Paz on the 5th of February, but would leave on the 1st April for Cuzco, where the Government at present is stationed. In April, when the rains are over, the Government will probably take up its residence in Sucre, to which place General HAMMS will follow it. Sucre is described to be one of the prettiest and most agreeable towns in all the interior of South America.

Of La Paz my correspondent remarks:

"La Paz is a much larger town than I expected to see, containing some 40,000 persons. But of this great mass, hardly 10,000 would, after the exercise of the most liberal charity, pass in the United States for white folks. Comparatively speaking, but few Spanish women were ever brought into South America, (over still so far the better part of the race to intermarry with the native is almost universal.) Notwithstanding this disadvantage, there are some good looking ones, and the women of these, though rarely pretty, have pleasing faces and amiable manners. They are fond of music, dancing and flowers. There are probably seven hundred pianos in La Paz, costing on their arrival here, from $400 to $1,200 each. How they are brought 346 miles from Tacna, on mules, I cannot conceive. The freights for foreign productions, and the duties, are the greatest curse of the country at present, (till now it is reluctantly granted,) though possessing within itself the elements of extraordinary richness."

Governor PORTE, late Minister to Bolivia, was to have left La Paz about the 1st March. He does not wish to arrive in the United States until May or June, on account of change of climate, to the influence of which he is quite susceptible.

CHILI.

The revolution in Chili, though the Government appears to have been able to partially suppress it in some districts in the South, is every day acquiring greater strength. The *Comercio* at Valparaiso and other Government *organs*, endeavor in vain to treat it as a trivial matter of only isolated risings and riots, styling its movers and actors *pelucones, retrogradoes*, &c., but it won't do—private letters and reliable verbal accounts all go to prove that if President MONTT and his Government are not overthrown it will be a much greater wonder than if they are. Many of the principal agricultural and mining capitalists are engaged in this revolutionary enterprise, and they are sustaining their money among the lower classes with a lavish hand. It is also strongly asseverated that the priests and Jesuits are making every effort to overthrow the present Government.

In Copiapo, the revolutionists under GARIO have from 1,200 to 1,500 men. The Government force against them, encamped somewhere on the line of the Copiapo and Caldera Railroad, does not exceed 350 men; and it is almost impossible to increase this number, as the Government cannot reinforce it from Valparaiso for fear of a rising there, and the people of the revolted district are not any of them disposed to get a bullet in their brains to please the President.

On Feb. 15, some fifty or sixty of the National troops, or militia, revolted, and paraded the streets, crying, "Death to MONTT!" endeavoring to bring over their companions. Several companies of Government troops were turned out against them, when after a few threats of bayonets on one side and a few balls from the other, they returned to their quarters.

On the 16th, the province of Aconcagua revolted, imprisoning the Intendente and his officers. Concepcion rose, supported by 500 *montoneros*, but was subjected to the Government after a fusilade of ten hours between the troops, the people and the *montoneros*, but only when the former were reinforced by troops from Chillian and Arauco. But Concepcion, at the last accounts, had again risen, and the second attempt will probably prove successful.

The people of Chillian and Talcahuano had also risen against the Government, supported by a party of *montoneros*, but it is said were defeated by the Government troops after many deaths on both sides. At SERRANO, where the *montoneros* the insurgents obliged the officers of the town to stand in front of the Government troops, at the mouth of his cannon—so says a Government paper. One of these officers received seven wounds.

At San Felipe in the province of the Andes, the revolutionists have possession of the town, and the authorities have fled. In fact, the whole South is in revolt.

GARCIA, the Minister of War, had gone personally to superintend the reduction of the revolutionists at Talca, who have a large force in an entrenched camp. The attack on Talca was to be made on the 16th February.

The *montoneros* of Carrera and Correa, to the number of 800 men, are in the immediate vicinity of Valparaiso, where a movement was hourly feared. "Mutiny and riot," says the Government organ, "are the order of the day."

The jails are full of prisoners in all the principal districts of the Republic. Don ANJEL CRUZMOSO GALLEGO, Member of Congress, who is said to be the favorite of the revolutionists for President, Don GUILLERMO MATTA, Don BENJAMIN VICUNIA MACKENNA and Don JACINTO ALMARZAN have each been condemned to 6,000 marvedis fine and one year's exile.

Trade and commerce, of course, are completely paralyzed not only in Valparaiso, but in all Chili. Flour has risen to $4 25 ₩ quintal. Copper has realized $30 cash. Silver $10 21 ₩ marc. It is said a great deal of the present crop of wheat has been destroyed in the field by the Indians of the South, and a good deal will rot from lack of hands to gather it—the labourers being either fighting on one side or the other in the present contest. The Government property claims to have been destroyed and will run, but not much. Freights from Valparaiso and the coast to England and the Continent range from 40s. to 45s., with but little doing. Exchange on England, 60 and 90 days, 46½ pence; on the United States, 60 and 90 days, 7 ₩ cent.

PARAGUAY.

The *Constitucional*, of Rosario, has the following:

"The *Fulton*, *Harriet Lane*, *Bainbridge* and *Dolphin* have arrived in our waters. In a few hours we may expect the *Water Witch* and *Fary*.

We have been informed, but we do not vouch for the fact, that with the exception of the Admiral's ship, the squadron will remain in our waters for some days.

In view of the rendezvous of the United States naval forces in our port, and of the neutrality which the Government of the Confederation observes in the question between the United States and Paraguay, the Chief of this Department, by order of His Excellency the Governor, has sent a polite note to Admiral SHUBRICK inquiring of him, in accordance with right and usage, as to the object of the rendezvous of said forces at this port."

F. W. R.

Interesting from Chili.

MAIL FACILITIES ON THE WESTERN COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA—CONTINUATION AND PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION—EFFORTS OF THE CLERGY FOR PEACE—CAPT. RYE AND THE STEAMER INDEPENDENCE—MARINE AND COMMERCIAL NEWS—REPORTED CAPTURE OF TALCAHUANO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Monday, Feb. 7, 1859.

This is our mail day. Steamer from Panama due due at 3 P.M. We hope it will be the bearer of an American mail. However, it is always a matter of uncertainty. The Government at Washington has never been willing to pay the line of boats on this coast even the most moderate subsidy, though, as long ago as 1850, the Steam Company offered their services and sought a contract. The American Government replied they could not subsidize a foreign line. The boats come from Panama twice a month, and offered to receive the American mails at that point for delivery along this coast, as well as to receive the mails hence for the United States, for the superlatively moderate sum of $25,000 per annum, while for the same service the British Government pays £100,000.

This invaluable assistance to American commerce has till now been withheld for the reason above referred to, that the boats are British. I have often heard complaints made against the Steam Company as if the blame lay with them. Let all candid American readers judge in view of the facts just mentioned. If there was an American line, or if there was any real and good prospect of it, the case might be different; but when there is no other line, and but little likelihood of one, to decline the services of the British line is small and narrow policy indeed.

But I speak too fast. The Washington Government has not declined accepting the use of these boats. It has accepted the service but declined paying the Company for it. Letters are received in United States Post offices for this coast on pre-payment of 24 cents the half ounce letter, of which amount the Post-office retains ten cents as postage to Panama, and pays the balance, 24 cents, equivalent to one shilling sterling, to the British Government for receiving the letter at Panama and bringing it hither in British mail bags.

Accordingly the letters are sent to the American Consul at Panama, and he passes them to the British Consul at that point, who puts them in the mail from Southampton coming to this West coast.

Thus the Company who run these boats, get nothing, though they know all the while they are carrying the contents of the American mail. I have reason to think the Company are annoyed by what they have cause for considering an evasion.

In favor of the Company, more still is to be said; while the American Government declines to pay them even the diminutive subsidy I have mentioned, they still bring and take mail bags, *entirely free of charge*, for every United States ship-of-war on this coast. The storeship *Fredonia*, lying here, sends and receives her mails regularly by these British boats, and has done so for years.

Whether these observations will seem worthy of notice by the Postmaster at New-York, I know not; but, at least, if failing to prompt to a surer and speedier postal arrangement in these parts, they may let your readers see that the want of accommodation is more to be attributed to the American Government than to this Steam Company.

Some may ask if we are not accommodated already by the existing schemes, even if the Company is uncompensated; to which I answer we are accommodated, but with great loss of time and irregularity. That a British mail will arrive this afternoon is quite sure, as sure as any human event can be; and the British merchant can count on it; but about an American mail there can be no certain calculation. It may come; and it may not. It is just a case of touch and go. If the mail from New-York reaches Panama in season, well; but if it be only a few hours late we shall not get our letters for a fortnight. All which might be remedied if the Department would make its contract directly with these boats. Then they would wait for the American mail to reach them, and we should be sure of obtaining it on the arrival of every boat.

The want of accommodation is however still greater for letters going homeward. From New-York the connection is made about two-thirds of the time; but from this the connection is never made unless something else occurred to detain the Aspinwall boats. The rule is that passengers and mails going hence to New-York 10 days at Panama two weeks. Certainly it does seem to be a nice suggestion, and one deserving the attention of the Department, that a contract be made with this Company, when it can be made on such favorable terms, and when it would yield so many advantages to American interests.

VALPARAISO, Friday, Feb. 11, 1859.

Political affairs are in *statu quo*. The revolution is still on foot. The Government preparing but not ready for making the onset to put it down. The insurgents are still holding Copiapo, and, in fact, have also occupied Huasco. They also hold Talca, at the South. The occupation of Huasco is not very important, except as it shows they are unshackled; but that being the northern part of the country, desert for the most part, with limited resources, the revolt there can be kept within bounds by simply blockading the ports.

The point of danger is at Talca, and there the force of the Government are at present concentrated; the aim being to prevent the Southern (which are the fertile) provinces from rising and marching an overwhelming force on the capital. No paper is published here except one favorable to the Government; hence we only know what they see fit to tell us. But, so far as can be gathered, there are 800 or 1,000 under arms in Talca, and it will be a task of considerable difficulty to carry the place.

The first bloodshed has been in Chillitra, where two sergeants were tried last week by court martial and shot, for attempting to bribe the soldiers to mutiny.

A day or two since, tidings arrived in the night that the condition of affairs in Maule (Constitucion) was very precarious. This is the part of Talca. Soldiers were immediately dispatched by steamer to that point.

In Talca, the leader of the insurgents is said to have levied heavy contributions on the inhabitants of the place, and many have fled.

The worst item of intelligence is, that some of the insurgent party have gone south into the country of the Indians, and stirred them up to make incursions into the precincts of civilization. These Indians are the Araucanos. Their force is variously estimated; they are quite barbarous, and very much feared. Their prowess may be judged from the fact that they drove the Spaniards out of their country three hundred years ago, and have held their ground ever since most indomitably.

That these savages have been set on to attack the settled districts on the frontier, I am informed is undeniable. If so, it may have the effect of alienating the sympathy which some have felt for the insurgents. I have no idea that a majority of the country are in favor of the Government; but I think men who have wished the opposition to succeed, will now be convinced that the success of the revolt will only be the precursor of wild and prostrating anarchy.

From Valdivia and Chiloe the latest news received is, that quiet and order prevail there.

The Government has just issued a decree ordering the formation of a new battalion of regular troops, to be called the Seventh.

Prayers have been offered in the Church of the Augustin Friars for the pacification of the country. The Archbishop of Santiago has also ordered petitions to be offered in the Cathedral for eight days, "to the Eternal, for the speedy termination of the political dissensions with which the country is menaced." In the daily papers some inculpate this gentleman on account of said "dissensions."

Captain NYE, formerly of the *Pacific*, of New-York, is here. He intends to sell the steamer *Independence*. She came out for a tug-boat, and is obtaining some good hits from the Government, in carrying dispatches and troops. Her price is $3,000 a trip. She makes 16 knots. Her owner is now at the Capital, probably negotiating for her sale to the Government. Perhaps the scheme of tugboats for the Straits of Magellan may obtain a hearing also, though at this juncture it is doubtful whether the Administration will be able to give attention to anything beside efforts for the pacification of the country. I wish the prospect of doing that speedily were more flattering than it is.

The following facts may be of use to some of your professional readers:

There are 17 licensed physicians in this city. Of these five are Englishmen, two Frenchmen, two Germans, one North American, three Chilians, one Spaniard, and two others whose nationality I am ignorant of. The oldest of these is Dr. COX, whose diploma dates from 1813.

Foreign physicians coming here have to render an examination before the Medical Board in the Capital. This examination is conducted in Spanish exclusively. Without passing it, no one can practice in any part of the Republic, where any licensed physician resides, without his consent; although, in towns where there is no doctor, a new-comer, unexamined, may practice unhindered, provided he show proof that he has been admitted as doctor somewhere else.

The number of lawyers in Valparaiso is twenty-three, including officers of the City Government and judges. Law is the most popular of all professions here. The foolish old Roman idea exerts an influence against young men entering the medical profession, as if it were not full exact. Celibacy is inquisitorial an impediment with many young men that makes the Church repulsive; and hence the law is over-crowded. All the lawyers are natives, at least of Spanish America.

There are ten druggists. No man can be druggist and practicing physician at the same time. No man can own more than one drug-shop. Of the ten, five are Chilians, and five are Germans.

VALPARAISO, Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1859.

The revolution is not yet overcome. The Government has increased the troops-of-the-line from 2,500 to 5,000 men. Some battalions of militia have been placed on footing and pay of the regular army. The Capital had a garrison of 1,500 under arms.

The affair at Talca is still unsettled. We hear that General GARCIA, Minister of War, has made one or two successful movements, and carried some of the insurgents' positions. In fact, it has been announced that he had captured such portions of the city as brought his own position within one square of the plaza and main entrenchments of the rebels. From the bravery and energy of this officer it was expected the news would soon come that he had carried the place. But the news has not come, though four days have elapsed, from which it is evident the rebels are more numerous and better able to make resistance than the Government organs had been willing to admit. The beginning of the end I fear we have not seen yet.

In fact, news has just arrived of a new outbreak in San Felipe, the chief town of the Province of Aconcagua. This occurred on Sunday, 15th inst. The Intendente was captured, after a reckless attempt to shoot him, in which his sister was wounded; he was then bound and fastened, and carried off a prisoner. The town remained in possession of the insurgents. Two hundred men were dispatched from Santa Rosa de los Andes, fifteen miles distant, a town at the Western base of the mountains. Another body of troops was sent instantly from the Capital, sixty miles distant. A third body, on receipt of the intelligence here, was sent by railroad to Quillota, thence to move to the scene of revolt also. With these combined forces, it is hoped peace will be restored in that direction.

As soon as the troops had left the Capital for San Felipe, a movement was attempted there also. A number of soldiers, militia, having been on drill on Sunday morning, rose against the Government. The rabble gathered about them in large numbers. An officer who attempted to dissuade them from this mutiny was shot, his name was E. S. CADAS; the wound proved quickly fatal. The troops of the Government, however, soon overpowered the insurgents, and took the most of them prisoners, just as they were en route, it is said, for the penitentiary, to open the doors for the criminals confined there.

From the southern provinces the latest intelligence has been more favorable. Talcahuano was in the hands of the rebels, headed by ALMARZAN, who has figured in other revolutions. But they had been repelled from Concepcion, and troops were marching against them from Chillitra, who would soon overpower them.

From Copiapo the lapse of a week has brought nothing new. All the northern ports are declared, by decree of the President, strictly closed, except it be to foreign ships of war.

An indication of the state of feeling here may be gathered from the fact that meetings have been held here and in Santiago also to take steps for the enrolment of a "guard of order"—or, as called in England, special constables—to be composed of citizens and foreigners, simply for the object of preventing anything like popular pillage. This in fact is the form of fear that comes first to the minds of quiet people. The anxiety is lest, in the struggle of parties, the rabble get the upper hand for a day or two, or even for a few hours, and the town be sacked.

In Santiago such a guard is now in course of enrolment. J. T. URMENETA and JOSE ZAMBA have been appointed to the command. Here the same thing has been done: NICHOLAS GARCIA and WENZESAO WARDEMAN being chosen.

The money that came last mail from England, first instalment of MANNING'S loan, has not yet been landed. It was kept on board the British steamer *Bolivia* several days, and then was transferred to the British ship *Norway*, where it now is, under English protection, to the amount of $400,000.

In all this time of disturbance there is not a foreign ship-of-war within sight or call. No French, no British, no American. The whalers have begun to gather at Talcahuano, though many have gone elsewhere for supplies because of the revolution. The number of British and American vessels is quite large, now anchored in the bay; a beef and pork ship being all that represents either of the respective navies.

I will give the names of the vessels now here:

AMERICAN.—Ships Alexander, Oracle, Beverly, Michael Angelo, Northern Chief, Susan L. Fitzgerald, John Sydney, Baltic Eve dar, Scotland, Hugh Bernhead and Mary L. Freak. Steamers Polynesian and Independence. Brig Jewett. (here since April, 1858, loaded with munitions of war.)

BARQUE.—Ships Ottillie, Jane Prior, Spectre, John Norman, Lizzie, Don Diego and Bogota—James City, (with coppers and miners for Vancouver's Island, just sailed.) Barks Gladiator, Eliza Moore, Nathalie, Yankee, Louisa Bruguiere, Queen Bee, Inca, Britain's Pride, Voyager, Queen of the South, Maggie, Shipmaster of the Seas, Imogene, Annie Warrell and Sea Wave. Brigs Saint Ogilvie, Britain's Pride, Hugh Black. Steamer Bolivia.

The prices of grain and flour have gone up within a few days, in consequence of the alarm occasioned by the inroads of Indians on the Southern frontier, coupled with the fact that a large proportion of the laboring people left and about the seat of the civil war, are of necessity drawn away from their agricultural labors to the less productive occupations of camp drill and warlike occupation. On this latter account there can be no doubt that many of the land-owners will be unable to harvest their grain.

FEB. 16, 1859.—The latest news is, that Talcahuano has been retaken by the Government, and that a serious street fight had occurred in Concepcion, in which the insurgents, 400 strong, had been put to rout.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

APPEARANCE OF ECUADOR — THE GUAYAQUIL BLOCKADE—VISIT OF THE COMMANDANT TO SHIP CYANE—SHIPPING AT PANAMA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES SHIP CYANE,
PANAMA, Wednesday, March 16, 1859.

We left Callao Feb. 14, 1859, and arrived at Payta a few days after. The country around it looks desolate, small hill dust being its prominent points. All the houses, except a few, inhabited by the different Consuls and Government officials, are low huts made out of cane and mud, more like a poor Arabian settlement than what we would expect of the rich mines of Peru. We remained only a few hours, there being nothing of interest to detain us, and arrived on the 23d February at Puna in Ecuador. Naturally our 23d was spent quietly on board ship, without any show or celebration to manifest the greatness of our respect to the hero of Independence.

Ecuador has given us a new idea of the fertility of the South American States. Here everything is green, vegetation seems to be abundant, and it would only require the labor of a few of our Western farmers to equalize it with the rich soil of Orange County.

Puna is a small village of no note, on the island of the same name, and opposite to the mouth of the Guayaquil. The houses, like all others here are made of cane, and raised from the earth at a height of seven feet; the reason probably is to prevent the frequent vermin from molesting the inhabitant. Although the country seems to be fertile yet there are a very few produces to be had; Yankee activity and energy seems to be wanting everywhere. Soon after arriving we found out that the Consul, Mr. GANES, did not reside here, but a little below at his hacienda in Punta Spaniol. After sending a boat for him he visited our ship.

We had hardly retired to our beds that night, when we were aroused by the beat of the drums for general quarters. Great excitement naturally prevailed, and everybody had his own surmises as to its purport. Guayaquil is still blockaded by the Peruvian squadron under Admiral ERNESTO MANIATTAN, who has command of a frigate, three small steamers and a storeship. It appears that he had heard of our being in the bay, and a steamer was dispatched for the purpose. Her lights were seen about 11 P. M., and she had in tow another large vessel, which we could not make out. On their approach we beat to quarters, and Commander LOCKWOOD gave the order to clear away for action. Our boys worked pretty smartly on this occasion, as everything was reported ready in thirteen minutes. The steamer with her tow soon approached us, and a boat was sent on board of us. Lights were procured, and the officer in charge of the boat boarded us. I think by his looks that he was a little astonished and perplexed. Although he did not risk to go any further, yet on the urgent request of Lieut. MORRIS, he went into the cabin, a performance which was rather embarrassing as it was very dark, and he was often obliged to lift his legs over the different gun-tackles stretched across the deck.

Commander LOCKWOOD here received him, and at his soliciting to know the name of the vessel whence he came, the reply was the Peruvian war steamer *Bucatel*. Then the boarding officer said that he thought we were an American merchant ship, and that he wanted to inform us in that case, that Guayaquil was blockaded, and that as such we could not go any further. Commander LOCKWOOD replied that there was no blockade here, and if he had charge of a merchant ship he should certainly go on. Then the Peruvian, with that old Spanish answer, in saying nothing, but throwing back his head and whispering, hum, bid good night, and left, rather more satisfied in leaving than in coming on board. Both the Peruvian vessels left afterwards, and the next morning we got under weigh for Panama, where we arrived on the 11th March, after a long yet pleasant passage. The health of Panama at present is good, it being what is called the dry season. The United States ships *St. Mary's*, Commander THORBURN; Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Vixen*, Commander GARDINER, and the French frigate *Andromède*, bearing the broad pennant of Admiral BONARD, are the only vessels in port. G. M. MCCLINTOCK, the Flag-officer of the Home Squadron, is here on a visit, having left the *Roanoke* at Aspinwall.

The United States steamer *Brooklyn*, Captain D. G. FARRAGUT, and the United States storeship *Relief*, Commander REARY, have both arrived at Aspinwall.

The flag-ship *Merrimac* is expected here at the end of the month.

We leave to-day for Realejo, where the *Merrimac*, *Decatur* and *Vandalia* are awaiting our arrival.

On dit, we are to remain there for several months.

VISIT OF THE CYANE TO CALLAO—RETURN OF POWDER TO THE PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT.

CALLAO, Monday, Feb. 14, 1859.

The United States ship *Cyane*, SAMUEL LOCKWOOD, Commander, arrived here on the 5th inst. from Caldera. Her arrival created quite a satisfaction on the part of the American population. It appears she was ordered here by Commodore J. C. LONG, the Flag-officer of the Pacific Squadron, to return the powder which had been borrowed some time ago by the United States ship *Decatur*. The Peruvian Government at first refused to accept it, under the plea of courtesy; but Commander LOCKWOOD not being satisfied with that excuse, sent it ashore any how, and therefore leaves no claim on our Government.

The English corvette *Havana* and the French corvette *Provençale* are in port.

NEW GRANADA.

The Panama Carnival—Naval News—Meeting of the Bogota Congress—Monetary Situation of New-Granada—Mems. Holly at Aspinwall—General William Walker again on the Isthmus.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, March 18, 1859.

We have but little local news. The comic caricature of the Continental carnivals has ended, and Lent succeeds, a season of great dullness in Catholic countries.

The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* arrived here on the 7th, and sailed on the 10th for Realejo. Since she left Norfolk on the 24th of September last, the *Cyane* has visited Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso, Coquimbo, Caldera, Huasco, Callao, Paita, Tumbez and Puna in the Guayquil River. Her officers and crew are in the enjoyment of good health. The following is a list of the former:

Commander Samuel Lockwood; Lieuts. James H. Spotts, D. F. Lambert, Geo. N. Morris, James Stilwell, A. J. McCartney; Purser, James A. Murray; Surgeon, A. S. Williams; Assistant-Surgeon, Charles L. Ludwig; Marine Officer, A. N. Baker; Captain's Clerk, Upsher; Purser's Clerk, Fleet.

The *St. Mary's* remains in port. All well.

The French frigate *Andromède*, of fifty guns, the flag-ship of Admiral BONARD, arrived here on the 6th, and sailed on the 16th, it is said for Punta Arenas de Costa Rica and Realejo. The French steam-brig *La Mogare* left for Mexico on the 10th.

The steam-corvette *Vixen* came to Panama, after having landed Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY at Punta Arenas de Costa Rica, and was taking in water and coals yesterday at the Island of Taboga. One of her boats, containing an officer and four men, was coolly deliberately captured in the Bay on the 16th. After rigging the boat filled, and the men remained in her two hours, with the water nearly up to their chins, until they were discovered from the decks of the Golden *Age*, when the steam-tug of the Taboga was sent to their rescue. Commander WARDEN, of the *Age*, and Lieutenant MORRIS, of the *St. Mary's*, assisted in the rescue. Had a very few moments more intervened, all hands in the boat would have been lost.

The flag-ship *Merrimac* is still at Realejo, but is expected to leave for Panama about the 25th of the present month. The *Decatur* sailed for San Juan del Sur on Feb. 22, and was ordered to be back to Realejo by the 15th inst. She has, probably, ere this sailed for either San Francisco or Panama, as her cruise of two years is nearly or quite up.

The flag-ship *Roanoke*, of the Home squadron, is at Aspinwall. The new steam-sloop *Brooklyn* arrived at Aspinwall on the 19th. I believe it is understood among her officers that, as a war-ship, she is a failure. She goes to Porto Bello for water, and will sail in about four days for Vera Cruz. I understand that Mr. MCLANE, or whoever may be appointed United States Minister to Mexico, is to live on board the *Brooklyn* until matters assume some permanent shape in the distracted country.

The supply-ship *Relief* arrived at Aspinwall on Saturday, and will return to New-York shortly, *viâ* Key West.

The British mail steamer *Callao* left Panama for Valparaiso and intermediate Peruvian and Chilean ports on her regular day, the 15th, six hours before the American passengers and mails from New-York to Aspinwall reached Panama. The European freight of the *Callao*, about 600 packages, was also left behind! The train of cars bringing it to Panama got off the track, on the 14th, and the agency refused to wait two or three hours over the regular time to get it on board! When we take into consideration that these steamers are twenty-one days in making the voyage to Valparaiso, nine days of which is consumed in getting to Callao, it *would* seem that the Company might afford to let their vessels exceed just a very little the rated time of seven and a half knots an hour, rather than disappoint all their customers on the route in the receipt of their goods and freight. The fact is, an American line is sadly needed on this route, in order to quicken the Mess of Mr. Bull a little.

Our dates from Bogota are to the 27th February. Congress met on the first, and was organized by the election of Señors JULIO ARBOLEDA for President of the Senate, and FRANCISCO J. ZALDUA as Vice-President; and Señors JOAQUIN POSADA GUTIERREZ and GREGORIO OBANDO for President and Vice-President of the House.

The President's Message is a rather lengthy but well-written paper. No allusion is made in it to pending questions with the United States, save in the second paragraph, as follows:

"The Convention with the Government of the United States upon the *acontecimientos* of Panama in 1856, has probably already been acted upon by the Senate of the Union. The other questions pending with that Government are under pacific and amicable discussion."

President OSPINA calculates, in his message, the income from all sources for the present fiscal year at $1,758,000, and the cost of carrying on the Government at $2,163,166—not a very encouraging statement to those American citizens who are expecting to finger from $400,000 to $600,000 as damages, under the Cass-Herran Convention for loss of life, limb and property in the Panama massacre. The President says further that this deficiency of $427,166 is not the *real* amount of the deficiency. He computes it, if the amount of the floating debt falling due and interest are paid, at $864,932. And this, he says, is no the *real* deficiency, either. He says if the interest due on the foreign debt, up to December last, amounting to $2,644,653 is to be paid, the deficiency will be $3,338,095; "but the payment of this sum," he adds, "is evidently impossible."

But there is one consolation for the President, there is no danger of a revolution. Where there are no soldiers, revolutions are quite out of the question. The whole army of New-Granada for the present year, on foot, is nominally 511 men—that is, 231 in Bogota and 160 in Panama. Of those in Panama, about one-third have already cut stick, and at Bogota the ratio of tired soldiers is probably but little less.

The Congress of Bogota has passed an amnesty law for the benefit of those engaged in the last revolution of 1854, which has been approved by the President. The Houses of Congress having last resolved to assume before the Senate the late Ministers of the Supreme Court of Justice, Señores JOSE MARIA DE LA TORRE UREA and OCTAVIO SALAZAR for mal-administration of the law.

M. BELLY arrived at Aspinwall last Saturday in the British steamer from Southampton, having with him a corps of engineers and other employes, to the number of about thirty, to make the preliminary survey for the opening of a ship canal across Nicaragua, between the two oceans. M. BELLY's Chief Engineer is named GAMOND, M. B. avers that he has procured subscriptions, his scheme to the amount of 70,000,000 of francs. If this be so, BELLY, GAMOND and MANOUKMA, allowing the subscribers to pay in 10 per cent. of the amount, will, after spending 2,000,000, to throw dust in their eyes, have the comfortable little sum of 5,000,000 of francs to divide between them. M. BELLY says a vessel is soon to follow him with material and appliances for carrying on the work.

Gen. WILLIAM WALKER, who is tolerably well-known in the United States and other parts, arrived at Aspinwall in the steamship *Granada*, from New-Orleans *viâ* Havana, on the 15th, under the name of William Wilson, and took passage on the 16th in the California steamer the *Golden Age*. He entered himself as a steerage passenger at New-Orleans, but nevertheless he occupied a good cabin stateroom. The General is better in flesh than when he last passed through here from Nicaragua, and has got rid of that yellow, sickly hue of face he brought from that interesting Republic. It is rather suspected here that he is again turning his longing "blue-grey eyes" towards his first love, *Sacramento*. Gen. BRUNO VAN NATTNER accompanies WALKER.

JAMES W. SIMONTON, Esq., the well-known correspondent of the TIMES, arrived on the *Illinois*, and sailed on the 16th in the *Golden Age* for California. He goes to take the editorial charge of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, the paper established by the ill-fated JAMES KING OF WILLIAM, of which Mr. S. is half proprietor.

LATER.—The *Sonora* arrived at Panama at 9 o'clock this morning with 350 passengers. The *Orizaba* left San Francisco two hours after the *Sonora*, and will probably be in to-morrow evening or next day. Soon may she has 500 passengers—others, that she has 600. The Tehuantepec road had if possible been down. The up-steamer failed to connect at Acapulco. It is said the river boat could not get within 30 miles of Buckli on account of the low stage of water in the river; and it is not yet at its lowest. *On dit*, the English have annexed the Fonjee Islands.

F. W. R.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Presidential Election in Honduras—Progress in Guatemala—Dissensions in Salvador—Diplomacy at the Capital of Nicaragua—Costa Rica.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, March 19, 1859.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, Capt. LUDWIG, arrived here on the 6th from Central American ports. The dates from Guatemala are to Feb. 26; from Salvador to the 1st March; from Realejo, Nicaragua, to the 24, and from Punta Arenas de Costa Rica to the 4th March. The *Columbus* brings a full cargo, consisting of 1,235 serrons indigo, 5,330 hides, 260 bags coffee, 72 casks balsam, 70 packages and 44 bales deer skins. She left the United States ship *Merrimac* at Realejo. The *Decatur* had gone to San Juan del Sur, with orders to return to Realejo on the 15th March. The French frigate *La Serieuse* was at La Union in Salvador.

HONDURAS.

An election for President of the State is to take place in May, in the place of GUARDIOLA. It is said General ALVAREZ, a brother of the General who commanded the Honduras force against WALKER in the Nicaragua filibuster foray, will be elected. There is no other news.

GUATEMALA.

President CARRERA was visiting his silver and lead mines in the Altos, in the vicinity of Chiantla. Works and machinery for washing, crushing, smelting and refining are in the course of erection in these mines. The mines are known to cover an area of nine leagues, and are said to be very rich.

Several new roads are being constructed from the richest districts in the interior to the Pacific, which, when completed, will give a great impetus to agriculture and commerce. A great many new coffee estates have been made in Guatemala, and in a few years the export is expected to be equal to that of Costa Rica, which amounts to an average of 100,000 quintals a year.

The iron wharf, 30 feet wide and 600 feet long, at the port of San José, is to be immediately commenced. Also, an iron bridge over the Achi

LAW REPORTS.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

BOARDING.

INSTRUCTION.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATIONERY.

DRY GOODS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HELP WANTED.

HELP WANTED.

HELP WANTED.

HELP WANTED.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

DANCING.

DANCING.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDUCATIONAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

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All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Advertisements also Wednesday.

ASTOR HOUSE—Mr. ANDERSON, Proprietor.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—Performances afternoon and evening.

BELLEVUE GARDEN—Music by Co.'s German Band.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Lucy Rushton.

BOWERY THEATRE—Mr. Forrest as Metamora—Love's Triumph.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Mr. Burton in Toodles—Mr. Lester as Jeremiah Bunker.

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN MINSTRELS—Ethiopian Concerts—Negro Comicalities.

DODWORTH HALL—Miss Kate Hayes.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—Miss Laura Keene.

FRENCH'S SALOON—Old Folks' Concerts.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Grand Negro Minstrelsy.

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Delivery—Sundays, from.....A. M. to.....A. M. and.....P. M.
Mails—Every day, Sundays excepted, close at.....P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 6 A. M. Letters designed for conveyance by this mail should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.) to Placerville, and Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 6 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The Pacific Mail, by the steamship *Aria*, leaves for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office, today, (March 30, at one o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The mails from the Isthmus, Western Coast of South America and North Pacific, brought by the Illinois from Aspinwall, March 19, and transferred to the Granada, at Havana, in consequence of an accident to the former steamer, arrived in this City yesterday, in the afternoon. Our correspondence, from all points with which we are connected by this important channel, is of more than ordinary interest.

Our dates from Bogota, New-Granada, are to February 27. Congress met on the 1st of February. The President, in his message, alludes only cursorily to the outstanding treaty with the United States, expressing the hope that, aside from the Panama dispute, the pending questions may reach an early and peaceful solution. The estimates for the annual budget exhibit a deficiency of $300,000; a discouraging showing for those Americans who expect to receive three-fourths of a million indemnity from the Cass-Herran Convention. The State is in the enjoyment of entire tranquillity.

From Panama we have the arrival of M. Bailly and his corps of flying engineers reported. General Walker passed over the Isthmus *en route to California* by the last steamer. *The United States* corvette *Cyane* sailed from Panama on the 16th for Boston. The St. Mary's remains at the former port. The French frigate *Andromede*, the flag-ship of Admiral Bouard, had left Panama for Punta Arenas, Costa Rica. H. B. M. steamer Virago was coaling at the island of Taboga. The Granada and Brooklyn are at Aspinwall, the latter awaiting that port on the 13th.

The intelligence from Central America is unimportant. In May, an election for President of Honduras takes place. The Executive of Guatemala is devoting itself with great energy to internal improvements, developing mining and agricultural interests, and furnishing new facilities to trade and intercourse. The Legislature of Salvador has been engaged in a controversy between the late President Barrios and General Barrios. Articles of impeachment were preferred against the former. The seat of Government has been removed to the City of San Salvador, the former capital.

Letters from San Salvador apprise us of the movements of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Decatur*, in prosecution of orders to intercept a filibustering expedition, reported to have been fitted out in California with a view to invading Nicaragua. The Decatur made every preparation to receive the marauders, but after protracted vigilance and diligence, learned the falsity of the rumor. The prompt action of the vessel had, however, done much to remove the anti-American prejudices of the Central Americans, who were lavish of courtesies to the officers and men. The authorities of La Union had been specially obliging and hospitable.

Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley, having completed his tenure in Nicaragua, had gone to Costa Rica. Gen. Lamar remains inactive at Leon, where the sentiment is decidedly unfavorable to the ratification of the Cass-Yrisarri treaty. Llorente, the exiled Bishop of Costa Rica, had been received with prodigal honor in Nicaragua.

The hostilities between Ecuador and Peru are as languidly prosecuted as ever. The Peruvian steamers are still anchored before Guayaquil, maintaining a blockade, and effecting some seizures for its violation. One of the steamers had approached near enough to the city to bring its guns to bear upon the Government house; but had not proceeded to attack. President Roulin had caused great dissatisfaction by removing the seat of Government, temporarily, from Quito to Guayaquil.

From Peru we have word of uninterrupted tranquility, although the popular discontent is daily increasing. It is thought, indeed, that the Administration of Gen. Castilla can last but a short time. One source of urgent difficulty is the diminished receipts at the Treasury owing to the remarkable decline of the traffic in guano. The movements of Echenique have ceased to excite alarm.

The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* visited Callao Feb. 5, to return a quantity of powder which the Decatur had borrowed from the Peruvian Government. It was discovered that the powder could be promptly replaced, and the Cyane was ordered to proceed to Callao to receive it.

Our dates from Valparaiso are to Feb. 14. The revolution still extended: the Northern States of Chili being in the hands of the Liberals. At Talca the Government troops and the insurgents were in daily conflict, disputing the city street by street. The insurgents had carried everything before them at San Felipe. In the South, however, the Government forces had succeeded in regaining Talcahuano and making their positions good at other points. Six hundred thousand dollars of the loan recently obtained through Messrs. Baring, in England, had arrived, but was retained on board the British steamers. The unsettled state of affairs in Chili had paralyzed all business. Nearly every port of the Republic had been closed by decree of Government, except to foreign men-of-war.

A revolution is reported to have broken out in Chiapas, the southernmost State of Mexico, on the 20th January. The insurgents attacked the City of Comitan, and after a sharp conflict possessed themselves of the place. The house, store and property of James McKinney, an American merchant, were pillaged and burned, and other property destroyed.

Our advices from Sonora, to March 7, indicate the withdrawal of Piquiera's troops from Mazatlan, owing to the large reinforcements the Conservatives had brought into the field. The U. S. sloop-of-war *Vandalia* had left Guaymas, giving place to the Saratoga.

Later intelligence from the Sandwich Islands states that the volcanic eruption, previously noticed, is the most extraordinary phenomena that has been witnessed in that region for fifty years. The Honolulu papers announce the arrival of the missionary brig *Morning Star* at that port for repairs. This is the vessel built by the contributions of the Sunday School children on the Atlantic States, and sent out to the Micronesian Islands. It appears she is a wretched swindle; her timbers being rotten, and the materials used in her construction being the refuse of the ship-yards.

Our correspondent at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, wishes information regarding recent changes in the Canadian tariff, favoring various articles of American export. The Hon. Mr. Hincks, the Governor of the Windward Islands, left on the 15th inst. for England. The sugar crop of the island was less than the ordinary average. The general health is good.

The insurrection previously reported as existing in the State of Coro, Venezuela, has been very nearly extinguished through the activity of the Government. An agent of Monagas, conveying arms to the insurgents from Trinidad, had been overhauled by a British vessel-of-war, and the munitions seized.

In California the greatest excitement prevailed on the reception of intelligence that the Pacific Railroad bill had been defeated in Congress. The San Francisco Press is filled with violent articles, denouncing Congress, and going so far as to threaten secession. The severance of California from the Union is hinted at in unmistakable terms. The difficulties between the miners and the Chinese continued in an aggravated form. Some hundreds of Chinamen had been expelled by force from Shasta County, and some riots accompanied by bloodshed, had occurred. The latest intelligence from Southern California was unfavorable, both for the prospects of the miners on the Colorado and for the movements in favor of a new State. The sporting circles had been excited by a ten-mile race in the San Francisco Course, between *Princess* and *Glencoe Chief*, in which the former won the purse of $5,000 in a little over 20 minutes. The United States steamer Tenacy had been successfully launched from Mare Island Navy-yard. A report had been introduced in the State Senate in favor of releasing the sureties of the defaulting State Treasurer, Ramm, who absconded with $124,000. The coinage of silver dollars at the Mint, for shipment, was urged by the mercantile interest. The Granada brings $1,083,000 in treasure.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, which arrived at Halifax on Sunday, reached Boston last evening, and her mails will reach this City this morning by the Stonington boat. The packages for the Associated Press came forward by the New-Haven train, which reached this City about midnight. The very full summary of the news published yesterday morning, however, comprised everything of interest.

Our news from Fraser River states that the prospects of the mines were good; that the Governor had designated Queenborough as the capital of the Territory; and that the American residents were very indignant at the refusal of the Governor to permit the public celebration of the anniversary of Washington's Birthday. The fact of this refusal was noticed yesterday in our Overland Mail dispatches. We publish this morning the correspondence on the subject, together with the public protest of American citizens in the Territory.

There is a curious report from Utah, in the correspondence of a San Francisco paper, to the effect that Brigham Young keeps within-doors through fear of his life; that several of the leading Mormons are apostatizing; and that life and property are unsafe in the Territory.

The previous reports respecting the wreck of the British gun-boat *Jascur* on the southern coast of Cuba are confirmed. The only persons known to have survived, twenty in number, had been brought into Santa Cruz (Cuba) by some fishermen. They had been ten days without food. Captain-General Concha had dispatched one steamer to convey them to Jamaica, and another to explore the coast for a missing party of thirty, whose fate is uncertain.

Accounts from the Kansas gold mines are very favorable, and the rush of emigrants for the auriferous region is stated to be something beyond precedent. The average yield with rockers is from four to ten dollars per day to each man. Companies are forming to convey water from the Platte River to Cherry Creek, a distance of twenty miles.

Our Special Washington Correspondent states, on the authority of *private letters received from* Mexico, that a secret treaty has been negotiated with Bardinia by Miramon, by which he agrees to *sell to the former* the States of Tabasco, Tehuantepec and Chiapa for five millions of dollars—the payment to be guaranteed by France. The intention of Sardinia is to inaugurate an emigration *movement* on the colony plan formerly arranged with Zuloaga. Our Government has received as yet no notification of any such arrangement.

Considerable business of interest was done by the Legislature yesterday, including the election of two Regents of the University. Mr. Robert F. Hall, of Essex, was elected in the place of Mr. Gerry, deceased, and the Rev. George B. Cheever in the place of William Cullen Bryant, resigned. The Democratic candidates were Charles O'Conor, Esq., and John Willard, Esq., of Saratoga. In the Senate, the Special Committee on Mr. Wetmore's claim to the seat recently declared vacant—Mr. Mandeville's—presented three distinct reports. Two of them were in favor of Mr. Wetmore's right to the seat, and the other was against it. They were ordered to be printed. The Metropolitan Police bills were postponed until Tuesday next. The Assembly's Central Park bills were reported favorably. In the Assembly, the bill to provide for ascertaining and collecting the damages caused by the burning of the Quarantine buildings was passed, 80 to 25. The Railroad Committee reported against the bill providing for the publication of the rates of railroad freight, regulating way freight, tolls, &c. A motion was made to disagree with the report, and to refer the bill to a Select Committee, and it was agreed to, 57 to 25. A large number of bills were ordered to a third reading, and several measures of importance were passed.

A collision occurred on the Ohio River, on Sunday night, between the steamers *Nat Holmes* and *David Gibson*, by which a shocking loss of life was occasioned. The *Nat Holmes* was bound from Pittsburgh to St. Louis, with one hundred and fifty passengers, principally emigrants from Pike's Peak, and the *David Gibson* was bound from New-Orleans to Cincinnati, with but few passengers. They came in collision opposite Aurora, Ind., and both boats immediately sunk. At least fifteen or twenty persons are supposed to have lost their lives, and one account makes the number still higher.

A collision occurred on the Hudson River, about 8½ o'clock Monday evening, between the steamer *North America* and the sloop *Stephen Raymond*, of Hastings, the latter being sunk immediately. Her crew, consisting of three men, all belonging to Hastings, were drowned.

An accident occurred yesterday morning to the Cochituate Viaduct, which conveys water into Boston, which will take several days to repair, besides making a scarcity of water for the Bostonians. A portion of the works, one hundred and sixty feet in length, was carried away, including fifty feet of masonry and a granite gate-house. The accident occurred at Newton Lower Falls, and caused quite a flood in the vicinity.

The inquest in the Fourteenth-street boarding-house poisoning case was continued yesterday before Coroner Schirmer. No testimony of importance was elicited, the witnesses who appeared being for the most part recalled. The inquest was postponed to allow Prof. Doremus time for further investigation into the character of the poison employed.

Yesterday was appointed for the execution of Bernhard Kerrigan, convicted of passing base coin; but Judge Roosevelt considered sufficient to justify a brief delay. On Thursday, at noon, it is now understood, sentence will be pronounced.

The jury in the case of Bernhard Kerrigan found a verdict exculpating officers Golden and Wilsey from all agency in causing his death. They say that his death was caused by violence at the hands of parties unknown.

The Cotton Market, yesterday, was quite active, sales having been made of 6,000 bales, chiefly here, at a shade higher rates. The principal kinds of Breadstuffs were depressed, and prices of Flour and Wheat steadily favored buyers. The movements in Provisions were fair. Pork was cheaper. Groceries were in demand. Common Rosin attracted more attention. Oils, Metals and Tobacco were quiet. The Freight engagements were moderate.

Near the Close of the Session.

The present session of the Legislature commenced on the 4th of January, and, accordingly, but fifteen days of the Constitutional hundred are left. Most of that period will be busily occupied in passing bills selected by the Grinding Committee, into whose hands a very important power is committed. But there is one kind of business which that Committee does not meddle with directly. We refer to the preparation of political issue for the Fall campaign. Each party always considers such delicate matters in Committee of the Whole, or, if there are Grinding Committees, they perform their work quietly, leaving not only their operations but their existence as much as practicable a secret.

Both parties at Albany have this Winter played their parts so adroitly as to present few salient or exposed points. The Republicans, as being the majority, were, of course obliged to shoulder the chief burden of responsibility. On the Canal question they have acted so discreetly, and on the whole so judiciously, as nearly to take that contested matter out of the field of partisan controversy. There is, in fact, no dispute between the two parties, except in regard to details. Both favor the completion of the Enlargement, and the Democrats find it nearly impossible to fasten upon any feature in the policy of their opponents worth carrying into the canvass.

Next after the Canals comes the Registry. Regarded in a purely party light, this measure is the chief embarrassment of the Republicans. They are fully aware that, once passed, the Democrats would pounce upon it with all manner of misrepresentation and abuse. It would, in fact, furnish their battle cry in November. *Without it they would be puzzled to find anything* to attack. Naturally, therefore, the Republican leaders desire to avoid the enactment of a Registry. But the thing has two sides. The question arises whether, for the sake of embarrassing the enemy, they can afford to disappoint and alienate their friends. The Syracuse pledge stares them in the face; and what is more, the undeniable fact that nine-tenths of their party desire a Registry, and insist on its enactment.

How this difficulty will be conquered, it is impossible to predict, further than that no Registry, worthy of the name, will be suffered to pass. But whether the end is to be accomplished by the passage of some milk-and-water affair, or by allowing the several bills under consideration to fall to the ground between the two Houses, remains to be settled by the lapse of time. A fortnight will tell the whole story to its last syllable.

The Last British Outrage.

A number of enthusiastic American citizens, now residing in the new British colony of Victoria, have just published an address *"To the World," in which they set forth, with* sophomoric magnificence of style, certain frightful injuries which they have endured at the *hands of Gov. Douglass, of that colony.* They begin by publishing a correspondence between themselves and the said Governor, *per his Secretary*, the drift of which goes to show that the American residents of Victoria asked permission to "fire a salute at meridian," on the 22d of February, as a means of "celebrating the birthday of General George Washington;" and that Governor Douglass in his reply, while professing the most sincere desire to show especial regard to the memory of Washington, respectfully declined to allow any public demonstrations of any marked character, such as the firing of salutes, or public processions through the streets, when "undertaken by private individuals." After issuing this correspondence in full, our angry fellow-citizens in a foreign land state their conviction that this "simple publication will be sufficient to proclaim to all mankind, more forcibly than can be done in any other manner, *the indignity* which has been put upon us" (meaning not the said fellow-citizens at Victoria but the whole of *us* free and independent Americans) "as a people."

They then go on to ventilate their rhetoric in an elaborate production which is certainly neither "simple" nor "forcible," but which begins with the profound first principle that "there is no sentiment of humanity so ennobling in its effects as that of reverence for the memory of the dead," and culminates in the heart-rending assertion that Gov. Douglass has made these unhappy signers "feel that they are aliens whose presence is unwished for." The "world" to which this appeal is uttered, being just now tolerably busy with matters of exciting importance in divers and sundry regions, may possibly forget to pay such attention to this cry of the oppressed as the greatness of the emergency may seem to them to demand. We think it therefore but right to bestow upon our afflicted countrymen a moment's consideration.

We are perfectly prepared to believe, at the outset, that Governor Douglass is a black-hearted aristocrat, and a fiendish enemy to republican institutions. This is the more probable, that a few months only have elapsed since Governor Douglass and the Sovereign whom he represents, and the nation of which he is a citizen, were most wantonly insulted by one Nugent, who had been dispatched to Victoria, as the agent of the American Government, and who availed himself of his position to disgrace the American commission he bore by a Parthian impertinence leveled in flying at the "Saxon" lords of the Island of Vancouver. Governor Douglass, being after all only a poor little provincial Governor, may have been exasperated by this behavior on the part of Nugent, and so may have gladly caught at the opportunity of spiking the guns of Nugent's fellow-citizens. Precisely what particular insult he has, however, offered to the "memory of Washington," of whom he speaks with all respect as "an illustrious statesman and patriot," by refusing Mr. Pickett, Mr. Wright, Mr. Sutro, and sundry other individuals a license to startle the echoes of Victoria with six-pounders, and poison its air with sulphur, we confess ourselves unable to perceive. Had Governor Douglass ever enjoyed the advantage of a residence in this happy capital, where we keep a sort of shabby wilderness called "the Park," expressly sacred to the purposes and neither to any other, he might have looked on the matter in a very different light. Should a club of Englishmen ask permission to burn powder under the nose of that hideous brown-stone Joss or idol which disfigures and misrepresents Washington, in front of our City Hall, to the "memory" of Captain Brooke, of the *Shannon* frigate, or upon the anniversaries of the battles of White Plains and Bladensburgh, we should of course at once concede to them that privilege. Governor Douglass as a foreigner has been bred in other habits, and he should have the benefit of this consideration. An evening paper of this City, speaking up for the "world" denounces the unlucky Governor for refusing what Papal Rome, France, Austria and Spain have not declined to concede. But we see no proof that he did anything of the sort. To the best of our knowledge and belief no American gentleman has ever been permitted to fire off so much as a single revolver on the 22d of February in the streets of Rome or Vienna, Paris or Madrid. Free license of eating and drinking has indeed been always granted to the patriotic sons of Columbia on all public occasions in those capitals, and this Governor Douglas does not appear to have refused. Nor would he, doubtless, have interfered with any oratorical effusion, in which the signers of this remarkable letter "to the World" might have have felt disposed to indulge. He objected simply and purely to thunder and fire, to the banging of drums, the shrill squeaks of the "ear-piercing fife," and that general self-glorification, through noise, uniforms and flags, into which a certain class of our fellow-countrymen have no strong a tendency to rush on the slightest provocation. As a matter of taste we cannot find it in our hearts to blame him. The men who can open a perfect Austerlitz of adjectives with the meek assertion that they will "simply say" one word, would, doubtless, have made day hideous in Victoria

NEXT TO A MIRACLE.—Mr. Buchanan's Administration has done what everybody, until within the last few months, deemed absolutely impossible. It has incited a large number of its friends to look to General Pierce as a Presidential candidate. Up to Mr. Buchanan's time Gen. P.'s Administration was considered the weakest and the worst the country had ever known. Since then it has been so far surpassed that people actually look back upon it with envious admiration.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mexican Affairs—Secret Treaty Between Miramon and Sardinia—Three Mexican States to be Sold—The Cass-Yrisarri Treaty, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, March 29.

Private letters from a highly responsible source have been received here from Mexico, giving the details of a secret treaty between Miramon and the *Government of Sardinia, by which the former grants* to Sardinia the States of Tabasco, Tehuantepec and Chiapa, for five millions of dollars—France advancing one million, and guaranteeing the payment of the balance. Sardinia is to send out emigrants, as formerly arranged for by Zuloaga, under a colony grant to Sardinia. This information is regarded as perfectly reliable by a gentleman here well versed in Mexican affairs, though it has not been communicated to our Government, owing to the strange incredulity of the Administration respecting all facts going to prove that Europe is about enforcing the "Monroe doctrine" against us.

I have reason to believe that General Jarnagin no longer anticipates a ratification of the Cass-Yrisarri Treaty by Nicaragua.

The Hon. Louis T. Drummond, M. P. P., of Canada, is at the National.

The citizens of Georgetown are taking steps to become annexed to Washington.

Commodore Seward's letter fully sustains my dispatch respecting Jarnagin's gun-boat navy.

I am authorized to say that the Mexican Legation is not considered closed by our Government, but stands precisely upon the same footing with the Brazilian and other Legations, which are in the hands of *Chargés d'Affaires ad interim.* Q.

[FROM THE REGULAR FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Tuesday, March 29.

The Superintendent of Public Printing has given the contract for 5,000 reams of Congressional printing paper to Wilcox & Co., of Philadelphia.

There are now 30 Coast Survey parties in the field and afloat, namely: On the Atlantic Coast, 19; on the Gulf Coast, 14; and on the Pacific Coast of the United States, 6.

The Washington Republican Association are making arrangements to celebrate Jefferson's birthday.

It is understood that the counsel of the New Almaden Mining Company have asked the President to interfere in a suit now pending in California, so as to procure for them certain papers from the Mexican archives, but Attorney-General Black has reported against the application, on the ground that the papers are probably not genuine, and that Mexican officials cannot be trusted to certify to them, owing to the perpetration of frauds already discovered. Our Government declining to ask for these documents Mexico will be left to tender them on its own responsibility for the benefit of the claimants.

Attorney-General Black purposes leaving Washington to-morrow for Pennsylvania. From thence he goes to New-York and Charleston, S. C. It was his original intention to go to Havana, and he had taken out his passports for so doing. He will be absent for several weeks, his physician having advised travel and temporary cessation from official business, as necessary to the restoration of his impaired health.

It is expected that the Postmaster-General will take definite action to-morrow on the Boston Post-office question.

New Orleans papers of the 24th inst. are received, by the arrival of the mail, as late as due, but they contain no news of importance.

FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY ON THE OHIO.

Collision Between the Steamers Nat Holmes and David Gibson—Shocking Loss of Life.

Cincinnati, Monday, March 28.

The steamer *Nat Holmes*, bound from Pittsburgh to St. Louis with 150 passengers, mostly emigrants to Pike's Peak, came in collision with the steamer *David Gibson*, bound from New-Orleans to Cincinnati, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, opposite Aurora, Indiana, last night. Both boats sank and the cabins floated off. Fifteen or twenty persons are supposed to have been lost on the *Nat Holmes*,—and indeed one account says that only one hundred of her passengers were saved. The *David Gibson* had but a few passengers, who are all supposed to have been saved but two or three of her crew, who are missing. The *Gibson* was owned here, and valued at $18,000, and insured for two-thirds that amount. The *Holmes* was owned in Pittsburgh, and valued at $20,000.

Cincinnati—P. M.—No lives were lost on the David Gibson.

[illegible] lost.

The survivors lost nearly all their clothing, and $15,000 in money.

The total loss on both boats and their cargoes is about $200,000, and the insurance $175,000.

News from Kansas.

FAVORABLE ACCOUNTS FROM THE GOLD REGION—THE CONSTITUTIONAL ELECTION, &C.

Leavenworth, Monday, March 28.

Dates from Denver City are to the 14th ult. The accounts are favorable, the average yield of the gold with rockers being from four to ten dollars the day per man. Ditch companies were forming to carry the water from the Platte to Cherry Creek, a distance of twenty miles. The rush from here is beyond precedent. Upwards of a thousand persons have arrived since Friday, the suburbs are covered, with companies in the camp. Jones and Russell dispatched their first train on Saturday, and another leaves to-day.

The jury in the case of Dey, under trial at St. Joseph, have disagreed.

The people vote to-day for or against the formation of a State constitution.

Leavenworth, Tuesday, March 29.

At the election here yesterday there was but slight opposition to the Constitutional question, which was carried by a small majority.

A writ of *capias* has been issued in the case of Charles Dey, and he has been released from custody and is now in this city.

Dr. Dey, the father, has been held to bail in $3,000 for trial at the next term of the Court.

The advices from the mines are to the 20th ult. The miners near Arrapahoe City were confident of making large wages, and the prospects were that the sluices would yield as high as fifty cents per pan. The weather was too cold, however, to admit of extensive operations.

From New-Orleans.

THE ARIZONA EMIGRATION SCHEME—SHIPPING OVER THE BAR—SHIP MONTICELLO ABANDONED.

New-Orleans, Monday, March 28.

Col. Lockridge has returned from Texas, where he has been engaged in organizing his Southern and Western Arizona emigrant expedition, which is to start about the middle of April.

Two ships outward bound have crossed the bar since Saturday. There are still thirty-four vessels with nearly 100,000 bales of cotton.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, March 29.

The ship *Monticello*, of Richmond, Me., from New-Orleans to Liverpool with 2,000 bales of Cotton, was abandoned on Sunday seventy miles outside the bar on fire. The crew returned here.

The bar is improving, and the vessels detained there will all get over in a few days if the wind continues favorable.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... Albany, Tuesday, March 29.

The bills chartering the South Pacific American Mail Steamship Company; authorizing the American Express Company to sell certain real estate; to incorporate the New-York Observatory Association, and to increase the rates of publication of legal notices, were ordered to a third reading.

The Special Committee on Mr. Wetmore's claim to a seat in the Eleventh District, produced three reports.

Mr. Lazier reported in favor of the constitutional right of the people of the Eleventh District to elect a representative to the State Senate when a vacancy existed, and that it did exist the expulsion of Mr. Mandeville by the Senate proves. He, therefore, submitted a resolution that Henry C. Wetmore take the oath of office and be admitted to a seat in the Senate.

Mr. Scott reported against the legal right of a constituency to elect when no notice as required by law was given. He met Mr. Lazier's argument in the case of Davis and Cowles, by setting forth the distinction between the cases. He submitted a resolution that Henry C. Wetmore is not entitled to a seat from the Eleventh District.

Mr. Lazier also reported concurring in the constitutional argument of Mr. Scott, but citing the precedent alluded to as precisely justifying the admission of Mr. Wetmore. He submitted no resolution.

The three reports were ordered to be printed.

The bill relative to the public health of New-York, was taken up, after the election of the Regents to the University, and Mr. Beardsley spoke at length against it, and signified his intention to oppose it to the utmost.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Metropolitan Police bills came up as the special order, but, on motion of Mr. Russell, were *postponed till Tuesday, next week, at 11 A. M.*

The Senate then adopted a resolution restricting debate on any question to ten minutes, except by consent.

The Assembly bills relating to the Central Park, *New-York, were reported favorably.*

The resolution denying the petition of certain parties for closing the Canal locks on Sunday was taken up.

Messrs. Mayham and Pomeroy supported the resolution, and spoke against closing the locks as tending to obstruct navigation, while not securing a better observance of the Sabbath.

Messrs. Loveland, Ames and Dwight spoke in favor of closing the locks.

After debate, Mr. Loveland's bill, providing for the closing of the locks, was substituted in place of the resolution denying the prayer of petitioners.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Ely in the Chair, on the bill submitting to the people the question of a loan of two and a half millions to pay the floating debt of the State.

On motion of Mr. Pomeroy, the concurrent resolutions, amending the Constitution so as to borrow three and a half millions, to be devoted to the completion of the enlargement of the Canals and to the payment of the floating debt, were also taken up.

Mr. Mayham moved to substitute Mr. Dwight's bill for the resolutions.

Mr. Pomeroy and Mr. Humphrey took the position that the two and a half millions proposed by Mr. Dwight's bill would not pay the debt and complete the work. They were therefore opposed to the bill and in favor of the resolutions.

Mr. Dwight said, according to the estimates of the State Engineer, he needs half a million to go on with the work of the present year. The Senate has passed a bill providing for a five-eighths of a mill tax, which would yield about eight hundred thousand dollars. The interest on the Canal debt was to be paid out of this sum, and the balance will go to carrying on the work of the present year; next year another five-eighths mill tax can be levied—and it will complete the canals. Now let the Senate make a provision for the payment of the floating debt by the passage of the bill for the two and a half millions loan. Mr. Dwight spoke at length against the continuance of the floating debt, and warned the friends of the Canals that these constant borrowings for the completion of the Canals had heretofore failed, and would lead in the future, as in the past, to corruption.

Mr. Truman spoke in favor of the resolutions, and advocated raising the sum of $4,000, or as to complete the Chenango Canal.

Mr. Noxon advocated the substitution of Mr. Dwight's bill in place of the resolutions, and took substantially the same ground as taken by Mr. Dwight.

Mr. Hurlbut sustained Mr. Pomeroy's resolutions, providing for the opening of the Constitution, believing that the people were in favor of securing at once by loan a sufficient amount to complete the canals.

After further debate by Mr. Mayham and others, Mr. Mayham's resolution to substitute Mr. Dwight's bill for the concurrent resolutions prevailed by 11 to 0.

Mr. Ames then moved to increase the amount in the bill from two and a half to three millions. Lost.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill to the Senate, recommending its passage.

Mr. Mayham moved the bill have now its final reading, but before the question was put, a motion to adjourn prevailed.

ASSEMBLY.... Albany, Tuesday, March 29.

An attempt was made by Mr. Odyke to take up the New-York City Railroad bills in Committee of the Whole, and for that purpose moved to suspend the special order, being the third reading of bills. Lost by 45 to 44—not a two-third majority.

The attempt to take up the bills in the Committee comes from those opposed to them.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the law relative to the collection of demands against vessels.

The provide for ascertaining and collecting damages caused by the destruction of the buildings at Quarantine, by a vote of 90 to 25.

To provide for the appointment of Inspectors of Election and District Canvassers by the New York Supervisors, by 83 to 16.

No other business of interest transpired until 12 o'clock, when the House proceeded with the Senate to the nomination of two Regents of the University. Mr. Robert S. Hale, of Essex, was elected in place of Mr. Gerry, deceased, the Democrats voting for Charles O'Conor. The Rev. George B. Cheever was elected in place of Mr. Wm. C. Bryant, resigned, the Democrats voting for John Willard, of Saratoga.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Gerard, from the Railroad Committee, reported against the bill requiring the publication of the rates of railroad freight, regulating way-freight tolls, and forbidding a change in the rates.

In the report, the Committee declare their belief that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to carry into execution such enactments, to be complied with by business as railroad traffic. They refer to the competition going on for carrying trade between lines in and out of this State, and the necessity of inducing traffic to come this way to the seaboard, instead of driving it off into other channels. The Committee are of opinion that the Railroads have contributed largely to the convenience of the people of the State, and that the present is a very unfavorable time to make so bold an invasion on the settled principles of the carrying trade as the bill proposes.

Mr. [illegible] moved to disagree with the report of the Committee, and that the bill be referred to a Select Committee of five.

[illegible] Rathbun and the Speaker and Mr. Gerard and Mr. [illegible] against it and in favor of the rejection of the bill.

The motion was then adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Batcheller, Bingham, Bliss, Brookway, Bump, Carpenter, Chamberlain, Coburn, Cole, Costello, Filkins, Fish, Fuller, H. K. Graves, Green, Hall, Holt, Hubbell, Hutchinson, Johnson, King, Ladew, Lamont, Law, Littlejohn, Lockhard, H. A. Lyon, L. E. Lyon, Mackin, Macomber, Miller, Morris, Moulton, Mumford, E. Palmer, Patten, Perry, Pierce, Pond, Randall, Reilly, Rogers, Schofield, Z. K. Sloane, Snell, Steward, St. John, Sweezy, Thompson, Tuthill, Van Horn, Weaver, Woodbury, Young—57.

NAYS—Messrs. Aylworth, N. A. Childs, Cobb, Conkling, Earll, Fitzgerald, Gedney, Gover, Grant, McLeod, Masterson, Mascorole, Opdyke, Parton, Payne, Pierce, Elder Shepard, Smith, C. P. Spencer, Strahan, D. Thomas, Warner, Wyant, Woodruff—20.

A large number of bills were reported complete and ordered to a third reading, among them the following:

To incorporate the New-York Woman's Library.

To repeal the act to aid in the erection of the monument in Independence-square, Philadelphia, to the memory of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

To amend the Brooklyn Local Assessment Act.

To incorporate the East Brooklyn Savings Bank.

To discharge the mortgages on the Auburn and Syracuse Railroad.

To investigate the alleged frauds on the Canals.

Mr. Hall from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported favorably the bill to require County Treasurers to pay into the State Treasury all Chancery Funds in their hands.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the Brooklyn Court Act.

To authorize the sale of Greene Library.

To provide for the payment of certain claims against the city of Brooklyn.

In relation to the proceedings upon the mandamus to divide the Sixth Judicial District, New-York.

To amend the act providing for assessments for opening and widening streets in New-York.

In relation to fees on the publication of legal notices.

A number of bills of private interest were also passed.

Mr. Townsend rose to a question of privilege. A member had promised to present the minority report for him against the bill to divide the Sixth Judicial District of New-York, during his temporary absence through sickness, but had failed to do so; he regarded the bill as an imposition upon the people of New-York, and desired to put himself on the record as against it. Adjourned.

News from New-Mexico.

St. Louis, Tuesday, March 29.

A letter to the *Republican* from Fort Stanwix, New-Mexico, dated the 1st inst., says that the proposed reinforcements over Rocky and Chihuahua encountered considerable obstruction here and had it in contemplation to [illegible]

Further from Venezuela.

THE REVOLUTION IN CORO—MIRANDA TO BE SHOT—LEADER.

The *Boletin Oficial* of Caracas, of March 19, states that the enemies of the existing order of things, who had invited civil war in Coro, and who hoped to extend it to other points, were reduced to the last extremity.

General Bonilla, who some time since fled the country and took refuge in the Island of Trinidad, had enlisted troops in El Cobre, and had accompanied the landing some arms there, when he found himself deprived of the remainder of his armament, still upon the vessel that brought him, which, together with several Venezuelans, had been captured by a brig-of-war sent by the Government of Trinidad in pursuit. The leader of the revolt is Senator Ramos. The opposition against the insurgents was so energetic that the suppression of the insurrection was expected to be an affair of a few days.

Fatal Stabbing Affray in Worth-street—Jealousy the Cause.—A man named John Van Voost, a boiler-maker by trade, was fatally stabbed about 9½ o'clock on Monday evening, in Worth street, by a sailor named William Eddy Moore. It appears that Moore, some time ago, married a woman named Lizzie Hughes, and most other besides, friends of attentions paid to his wife by Van Voost. Monday evening, as Moore and his wife were walking down Worth-street, near West Broadway, they met Van Voost, when Moore attacked him and a scuffle ensued, during which Moore drew a large dirk-knife and stabbed Van Voost in the abdomen inflicting a frightful wound, from which the latter soon died. After committing the deed Moore walked leisurely away, as if he were unaffected behind, and was soon after arrested. A man named Carty, who witnessed the affair, procured assistance, and the wounded man was conveyed to the City Hospital, where he still lingers, but Dr. Gurney says his recovery is impossible. Moore refuses to give any reason for the deed, but the probable whereabouts of his husband and the Police allowed her to go in search of him. Moore and Van Voost were both married men, and have children. The latter, Mr. Moore says, has been in the habit of visiting his wife during his absence at sea, and was only one. Mr. La Forge, the owner of the vessel, came to the City yesterday to make inquiry about the affair, she made inquiries about the condition of Van Voost, but could learn nothing from the owners of the steamer. The sloop was valued at $8,000. She was loaded with Rice, and there was no insurance on vessel or cargo.

Brooklyn Courts.—City Court—Calendar for March 30—Nos. 20, 21, 22, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128

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LETTERS OF CREDIT AND CIRCULAR NOTES FOR TRAVELLERS.
DRAFTS ON CALIFORNIA.
DRAFTS ON CUBA.
DRAFTS ON MEXICO.
DRAFTS ON CHINA.
DRAFTS ON THE WEST INDIES.
DRAFTS ON THE EAST INDIES.
DRAFTS ON SOUTH AMERICA.
DRAFTS ON AUSTRALIA.
**DRAFTS ON THE WHOLE COMMERCIAL WORLD

[Continued from Fifth Page.]

up in her to the Bay of Nicaragua, and it is currently reported that other parties are on their way out, accompanied by some French troops for their protection during operations.

Acting Midshipman Madison P. Cummings has been transferred from the *Brooklyn* to the Flag-ship Receiving-ship.

First Assistant-Engineer Thomas A. Swan, of the *Roanoke*, has been condemned by a Medical Survey, and will return on the United States in the *Illinois*. He is represented as a very promising young officer, and accomplished in his profession. His assistant-complement to the East Indies and Home Squadron, without scarcely any cessation, has injured his health. Steaming is hard work; and our Naval Engineer Corps should be doubled, so as to allow the officers of that grade some relaxation.

The *Jamestown* and *St. Louis* are at San Juan del Norte.

The Flag-ship *Roanoke* is still here. Her officers and crew are well. Yours, very truly.

EXPEDITION OF THE U. S. SHIP DECATUR AGAINST A RUMORED FILIBUSTERE MOVEMENT FROM CALIFORNIA—HER FRIENDLY RECEPTION AT LA UNION—CORDIAL FEELING OF THE NATIVE GOVERNMENT—AID TO AMERICAN VESSELS—COMPLIMENTARY CORRESPONDENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LA UNION, San Salvador, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1859.

In the latter part of January a rumor was circulated at Realejo that a party of filibusters from California intended to make a new invasion of Nicaragua. As reported, the plan of operations to be pursued was to disembark at the Gulf of Fonseca, and there unite with the party of ANDERSON, from the Atlantic side, and thence proceed by the Estero Real—one of the arms of the Gulf of Fonseca—up into the country towards Leon. In order to anticipate any such invasion, and to carry out the intentions of our Government, to suppress filibustering, flag-officer J. C. LEE, commanding the United States Pacific Squadron, dispatched the sloop-of-war *Decatur*, commanded by Captain H. K. THATCHER, with orders that the vessel be anchored at such position in the Gulf of Fonseca as would enable her to make strict surveillance over it.

On the 27th ult. the *Decatur* arrived here and anchored outside of Point Chicarene. At the same time Captain THATCHER dispatched J. E. DAHLGREN, second Lieutenant, with a party of twenty men in a launch, all well equipped with small arms, besides carrying a howitzer field-piece, with instructions that the boat be so anchored as would enable her effectually to prevent the entrance of the Estero Real. Lieutenant DAHLGREN proceeded thither, and anchored the launch near the mouth of the volcano of Conchagua, where he remained near three weeks. As no invading party made its appearance, there was consequently no occasion for action on his part. During his stay at this place Lieutenant DAHLGREN was treated with the highest consideration by the native population residing in the vicinity; they daily drove down cattle to the beach to furnish him and his party with milk. At the foot of the volcano an immense number of cattle is pastured. Besides, the locality is quite a paradise for deer and wild turkeys.

Whilst anchored off Point Chicarene, the *Decatur* received ship from a mountain stream which issues down the side of the volcano of Conchagua, situated near there. Vessels can there supply themselves with excellent water. A peculiarity in this water is that when first collected it has a temperature of near blood heat, owing to numerous small thermal springs which mingle their waters with the mountain streams.

Whilst the *Decatur* was anchored at this place, which is some seven miles from La Union, reports quite prejudicial to the military commandante, Don J. CARMEN, were circulated to the effect that he had forbidden any of the boatmen of La Union to communicate with the vessel under penalty of from fifty to five hundred lashes. This report was currently circulated and credited in Realejo and Chinandega, in Nicaragua, and further, that in consequence of such an order, that the crew of the *Decatur* were actually suffering for the want of fresh provisions. On the part of the Nicaraguans, a high feeling of indignation was kindled by this rumor, as they viewed the mission of the *Decatur* in a highly favorable light, and one which concerned the public weal of San Salvador no less than that of Nicaragua. The whole affair was a mere speculation, gotten up to injure the commandante, as the order of the kind ever emanated from him, but on the contrary, the communications between him and the ship were of the friendliest character.

On the 12th inst., the time for which the *Decatur* was detailed to exercise surveillance over the Gulf having expired, she sailed up into port and anchored off the town. Whilst the *Decatur* was here she was visited by Commandant CARMEN, his family, and several of the officials of the place. She being the first American man-of-war that has ever visited La Union, such a visit was an object of great curiosity and interest to the party. Though they had frequently visited French and English men-of-war which have touched here, yet they were unanimous in placing the former far in advance of any of them in respect to order and neatness. Captain THATCHER entertained the company with an appropriate collation, and treated them in such a manner as completely won the Commandante and gained for the stars and stripes a welcome here which cannot soon be forgotten. On the occasion of another company's visiting the vessel, Captain THATCHER gave orders to beat to general quarters, when, in a moment, the ship was cleared for action, and the various evolutions with the guns as would be necessary during an engagement, were exhibited, and with such celerity and expedition as afforded the spectators an admirable display of what Yankee arms are and would effect in the hands of well disciplined Americans. Besides, it must to some extent have disabused them of the erroneous notion that they were prepared to judge of what Yankee warfare is from their late experience in the war against the filibusters.

Señor CARMEN, the Commandante, in order duly to reciprocate the civilities shown on board the *Decatur*, prepared a sumptuous breakfast, gotten up on a luxurious scale *à la Española*, to which Capt. THATCHER and all his officers, together with the Prussian Consul to San Salvador and some of the officials of La Union were invited. Among the guests was a son of Gen. MORAZAN, who, it will be remembered, figured in the Central American struggle for independence, and is honored as the *Washington of Central America*. The breakfast was given in a large hall in the Commandante's residence. In one end of the room were spread the Stars and Stripes of the United States, united with the blue, white and blue flag of San Salvador. The Commandante expressed the wish, that "as the two flags were thus intimately joined, so may the two Republics which they represent, remain in everlasting unity." Señor CARMEN expressed himself in most enthusiastic terms of Mr. E. G. SQUIER, formerly American Minister to this country. He thinks that had the United States intrusted the present diplomatic mission to Central America to Mr. SQUIER, the difficulties would long since have been arranged. Besides the breakfast, the Commandante gave a ball for the benefit of the officers of the *Decatur*.

Señor CARMEN, together with almost all the Government officers of San Salvador, belong to the old school of MORAZAN, and to the integrity of principle which they have imbibed from him, is principally to be attributed the superiority to which this State has attained above her sister Republics.

La Union has a population of 8,000 persons; it has grown much faster than most other Central American towns, has an extensive trade in indigo and hides, and bids fair at no distant period to become an important commercial town. It is properly the port of San Miguel, a large town situated 40 miles in the interior, at the foot of the volcano of San Miguel, one of the most prominent landmarks for the navigator on the whole coast of Central America. The State of San Salvador, besides, produces excellent coffee, large estates of which are being planted.

A few miles across the bay, quite visible from La Union, is the Pacific terminus of the proposed Interoceanic Honduras Railway. Many persons here are sanguine in the belief that this road will be constructed. Their hopes will, in all probability, be disappointed, as the lowest estimates place the construction of the road at a cost of near forty millions of dollars, which is four times that expended in building the Panama Railroad.

Col. PAGE, formerly of the U. S. Army, is at present stopping in La Union.

J. W. LEVERMORE, Esq., formerly of New-York, but for several years past a resident in Central America, recently confirmed as United States Consul at this place, is universally conceded by all his countrymen here to be a very judicious appointment.

As the *Decatur* was on the eve of sailing from this port, Commandante CARMEN addressed, in Spanish, the following communication to her commander:

LA UNION, Feb. 13, 1859.

To the Commander of the North American corvette Decatur—

SIR: Your great and philanthropic mission of visiting this Gulf has filled my country with confidence and gratitude, which I cannot express without all the feelings of an enthusiast; may it be the means of enlisting the flag of my country with that of the great Republic of the North, and become the happy omen of a strong and unalterable alliance.

I, in the name of my country and of my Government, have the honor to felicitate Mr. THATCHER for the signal honor which the Government of his nation has caused us by the present visit; and, alas, I appreciate the honorable object of his cruising in the Pacific.

I felicitate you particularly on the zeal with which you have filled the present station, and am happy to be the organ of this place and receive expressions in behalf of my Government and country. I also entertain regret that Mr. THATCHER should be obliged to leave us so soon after having taken possession of this port, and having established so just and well-merited sympathy here.

In transmitting to you these sentiments, I have the honor to assure you of the estimation and respect with which I subscribe myself your very attentive and obedient servant.

(Signed) J. CACERES,
Commandante, &c., Department of La Union.

To the above, the following reply was received *from Captain* THATCHER *and transmitted to the seat of Government*:

U. S. SHIP DECATUR,
PORT OF LA UNION, Feb. 13, 1859.

To the Commandante and Chief Governor, Department of La Union:

SIR: I have had the honor, this moment, of receiving your very complimentary and valued letter of this day, and most cordially do I reciprocate the kind and friendly sentiments therein contained. I take the present opportunity to thank you for your kind attentions during our stay in the waters of San Salvador, and it will afford me great pleasure to communicate to the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific squadron, and through him to the United States Navy Department, the facilities afforded to ships-of-war at La Union, as well as the courteous attention which the officers of this ship, as well as myself, have received at the hands of the authorities. The prosperity of the Republic of San Salvador, as, also, that of the other Central American Governments, will ever afford great satisfaction to the Government of the United States. In conclusion, allow me to assure you of my sincere regard and consideration. I am, most respectfully, Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) H. K. THATCHER.

To Sr. J. CACERES.

AMERICAN AND OTHER WAR VESSELS AT REALEJO—SIR WM. GORE OUSELEY AND OUR TREATY.

PUNTA ICACO, Port of Realejo,
Tuesday, March 1, 1859.

This place, which has lately acquired distinction by the establishment of a Custom-house here, for the Port of Realejo, has been the scene of unusual activity during the last three months. Besides, the appearance here of the American men-of-war, the *Decatur* and *Merrimac*, has caused great numbers of persons, from all parts of the State, to come, in order to see these ships, and to learn, if possible, what their intentions are. A large number of the poorer class have pitched summer-houses, constructed of cane and palm leaves, in the vicinity of the Custom-house, and have opened small shops for trading with the sailors who are allowed to come ashore on liberty. The most profitable branch of business is in the sale of *aguardiente*, or native rum, which is made from the cane.

During the last month, there have been four vessels of war in port, viz.: The *Merrimac*, *Decatur*, English steamer *Virgo*, and the *Serieuse*, a French vessel. The *Serieuse* has sailed for the coast to the northward. The *Virgo*, commanded by Captain LAMBERT, promoted a few months since, from a lieutenancy on board the *Ganges*, to this post, is expected to sail shortly for Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, whither she will carry Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY. He is now in Leon. In the treaty which, in behalf of his Government, Sir WILLIAM will soon arrange with this Republic, the Nicaraguans are anxious to have a clause inserted in which *Great Britain will assume the protection of this country*, in future, against its enemies. Such a treaty, if entered into with the English Minister, has, as yet, not been publicly promulgated.

Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY stands in much higher repute with this Government than our Minister, General LAMAR. The reasons of the latter's unpopularity have already been detailed in the TIMES. These facts should certainly have directed the attention of our Government to the unbecoming course of its representative in this quarter.

President MANZINER has publicly said that *he will never ratify the proposed treaty with the United States unless he is forced to do so*. Mr. JERRY, now at Washington, has, it is reported, instructed his Government here never to ratify the treaty, though, in the United States, he appears to offer assurances that the question will soon be arranged.

CALIFORNIA.

The Wet Season—Effect upon Mining—Tax on Foreign Miners—Celebration of Washington's Birthday—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 5, 1859.

We have had another moist fortnight since the sailing of last steamer, and the "oldest inhabitant" says more rain has fallen this year than any preceding one since '49. At any rate, the rains have been more general, extending north and south, much to the satisfaction of the residents of Southern California, who seldom get a fair share of the rain, and it has been "dry times" with them for the past three years.

The miners are a great set of grumblers,—they complain of want of water, and when it comes they complain of too much; and the papers are full of doleful accounts of "flumes" washed away, piles of "pay dirt" swept off by the floods, and their anticipated "piles" of gold with it. One is almost tempted to ask why the deuce they didn't take their flumes in-doors, and pile their piles where they would not wash away. They dam the rivers when low, and dam them worse when they are "high." The miners, high and low, are hard to please. If it is water they want, they have it this year—and if there is any faith to be placed in "talk," the yield of gold will be large. The miners are a discontented set, and are always grumbling. The question of allowing the Chinese to work in the mines has again been brought up, and in several of the districts meetings have been held, and resolutions passed to exclude them, and per consequence, the poor creatures have been attacked in their camps, several killed and the remainder dreadfully beaten and driven forth, homeless, robbed of their claims, their shanties, and their property destroyed. For nine cases out of ten, their claims are such as have been abandoned or worked over by their persecutors, the poorest and least remunerative. If they can make a dollar a day by hard labor, they are satisfied and cheerful, clustering together in little settlements—minding their own business, and in most instances, neither by word or deed, giving the slightest grounds of offence; but there are always a set of lazy, worthless fellows, hanging around groceries and grog-shops, who do nothing but curse their hard luck and the Chinese. They cannot bear to see them prospering, while they themselves are wasting their time in quarreling with their "luck." So whenever they can get up an excitement against the Chinese, they are happy, and are always foremost to head a party to rob, beat and drive the poor Chinese from their claims.

In old times these "poor but honest miners" made a fair living by personating the collector of the foreign miner's tax, and going from camp to camp demanding payment, and enforcing their demands with a six-shooter; but of late, the proper collectors are too greedy, and give these gentry very little chance. In short, the Chinese are maltreated, robbed and murdered, at times, and the perpetrators of these outrages are seldom arrested and never punished. The Legislature has passed laws forbidding the emigration of the Chinese—but when the next ship that brought them on being libeled, carried the case to the Supreme Court, the decision was "unconstitutional." On every side a war is waged against the poor "Johns," as they are termed here, and except for the revenue derived from the tax collected from them, they would be pitched neck and heels out of the country. The sole revenue of several of the mining counties is derived from this source. There are but two or three newspapers in the whole State that have independence enough to come out and give their honest sentiments on the subject. Whether the policy pursued accords with that now advocated, in the matter of obtaining a foothold in China, I leave to "public opinion."

We are denying the Chinese here just what we demanded of them there. The result of the treatment they receive at our hands will, as a matter of course, increase their prejudice against the "outside barbarians," for every outrage upon them here is spread far and wide over the Chinese Empire. They return to their own country and relate their experience, and the result will be to retard, if not entirely prevent, the possibility of China's ever being a safe *locale* for Americans. We certainly could not blame them for retaliating whenever the opportunity occurs. I never heard of such short-sighted policy as this of driving out the Chinese when we are crying out against steamship monopolies that render it impossible to populate California as long as the prices of passage are beyond the means of the laboring classes. We want laborers in the mines, no matter where from or of what nation. The Chinese in California number, say 40,000; and, at the smallest estimate, they expend $5 a month each in traveling to and from the mines, &c. The consumption of rice alone amounts to $800,000, the trade being mostly in our hands. The business with them does not amount to less than $4,000,000 per annum. The taxes alone, collected, amount to $120,000 per month.

WASHINGTON'S birthday passed off about as usual—being about a half-and-half holiday. The citizen soldiers were out marching through the streets, preceded by a fine band, who occasionally dropped a note when one foot went a little deeper into a mud-hole than the other. They were hugely admired as they marched through the mire, surrounded by ambitious ragged urchins who fought and struggled with each other to get nearest to the big drum. A larger crowd of small-er boys, and worse boys, can be collected on an occasion here than in any city I ever lived in. We are in want of a House of Correction, to which about two-thirds of the entire juvenile population ought to be sent—not professionally—did them good, as they seldom get corrected at home.

Mr. FITZPATRICK, member from Yuba County, made a very patriotic and eloquent speech in the Legislature, and in consideration of the day, proposed that the Legislature of California should make an appropriation of $1,000 to the Mount Vernon Association, which was heartily acquiesced in, and passed by a full majority. A very fair beginning for California, considering that the fever has not risen very high yet—just beginning,—but as we are bound not to be behind hand in anything, you may expect a larger contribution from this State than from any other. We raise the largest potatoes and pumpkins, and on the same principle imagine we must equal everybody else in whatever we undertake, and in this instance the idea having taken it up with that enthusiasm with which they enter into all sorts of things that don't cost them anything but time, of which they have too much, and where the men have to dance to their music, and come down heavily for the musician, you may consider the amount required made up. In such matters they do like to make us "hand over," there being a little spice of malice in it, just a trifle of revenge for fancied "short commons" and reluctant doling out of the "needful" when they are in the last stages of suffering and distress, for a new cloak or a set of "furs." Speaking of furs, the mania has reached us, and as westward the star of Fashion takes its way, I presume there won't be a kraka lady in the Sandwich Islands, that will not soon be enveloped in a five hundred-dollar cape. There are a few days in the year in California when furs may be worn with some degree of comfort, and a lady may rest sweltzer under them; but nine days out of ten they are about as appropriate as white linen pants in New-York in January. But they are the fashion here; and as I sit at my window, which commands an extensive view of "Vanity Fair," i. e., Montgomery-street, I cannot but pity the fair creatures as they pass, flushed and panting, or dive into ASHER'S inviting dry goods "haven of rest" in the last stages of suffocation, under an immense fur cape, when the Spanish girls are out in muslin dresses, and half the promenaders are wearing their silk mantillas, (those who have no furs, of course.) But what's the use of having furs and not wear them?

Major "F. ALTON WHEELOCK," as he writes himself, who came here about a year ago, and opened with a grand flourish as a partner of WM. CORNELL JEWETT (who has gone East to make arrangements for building the Pacific Railroad) in the auction business—drove spanking bays and a carriage—was lauded and puffed by the papers he advertised in—has just been committed to the Station-house, on a charge of swindling J. B. BADGER out of $10. He borrowed $10 of BADGER, and gave his check on a Bank where he never had any money—rather a small potato affair on all sides. The Major is particularly unfortunate. It was only a day or two since he made a derogatory remark about a lady, passing, which being overheard by her father, present, he pitched into the Major and damaged his beauty. Somehow enterprise is not rewarded in these times, and in the present case, although the Major has shown a most praiseworthy desire to obtain that living that the world owes him, by making assessments on the inhabitants horseback, he has not succeeded as well as he might have reasonably hoped—and now the great gun, who comes out here with a grand report, and is fired off at us, in newspaper puffs and paragraphs, remains in the Station-house, for want of the necessary ammunition to get him—discharged.

Dr. REID writes from Rome, under date of Dec. 24, to Dr. C. A. HITCHCOCK, of this City, saying that POWERS was about completing the last of the three statues, which he calls "California," and according to contract, cannot make any more. The idea has been started to make up the required sum for its purchase, by subscriptions of $1. It is estimated that the price ($7,500) could be made up easily, the statue purchased, brought here and placed in some one of the public institutions of this great city. These consist of sundry Engine-houses, the Orphan Asylum Station-house and Sailors' Home. Which one would be entitled to it is not for me to say.

The Nevada *Democrat* says that a man by the name of FOSTER, arrived at Nevada about a week ago, having made the trip alone, overland, from Fraser's River, a thousand miles or so, through a dense wilderness. He had a little disagreement with another man, and having killed him, and a reward of $1,500 being offered for his arrest by the British authorities, he eloped, giving as a reason that he could not get justice there! It is most likely that if he had remained, he *would* have got justice, and it was exactly what he *didn't* want—and to get away from justice was the prime cause of his long journey. Speaking of murders, a very fair business has been done in that line, and at the rate we are going on we shall soon rival the older States at home. Some three or four that have occurred have furnished topic and material for chapters of horrors in the San Francisco *Police Gazette*, as well as filling whole columns of our daily papers. The summary of the two weeks' news from the East by the last steamer, contains several I see quite equal to ours.

A case of assault and battery, in our Police Court, a few days since, brought up the question of the true meaning and definition of the term "*gone in*." It appears that the flog-ee (that name Major F. ALTON WHEELOCK, by the way,) said of a lady passing that she had "gone in;" whereupon, the lady's father overhearing it, went in and flogged Mr. WHEELOCK. He plead the remark in justification; which brought the matter up for discussion. WEBSTER, JOHNSON, and sundry other accepted authorities, were consulted in vain, and it was finally decided to be modern English; but no dictionary of California phrases being at hand, the case was adjourned until Judge COON could "read up."

The long-pending controversy as to who was the legally elected Judge of the Fourth District Court, HAGEN or BURBANK, has at last been decided by the Supreme Court in favor of HAGEN. In the wilderness of doubt and wrangling no business could be done. On a recent occasion they both opened Court. A case came up for trial; the lawyers were puzzled. Each claimed to be the legal Simon Pure Judge. Nothing could be done, so one adjourned the Court; the other said, Go on with the case. The Sheriff finally adjourned the Court on his own hook. It reminded me of two hens quarreling on a nest for the precedence as to who should lay an egg in that special receptacle. The best of it, or worst of it is, that Judge HAGEN now refuses to act. He says that if he is Judge now he was Judge then, and being Judge should have opened the term, and won't commence it now in the middle, and says he must have an act passed by the Legislature to legalize his acts,—in other words, wants the Legislature to pass an act declaring the middle of the term to be the beginning. He might get over the difficulty by beginning where he is and working both ways—towards each end—first a case above, then one below, and so on alternately until he came out. However, I suppose he is the best judge of what he wants or don't want. Add to the "laws delays" a Judge that hangs fire, and we *are* badly off.

Brigadier-General T. N. CARMAN (Brigadier-General of what?) undertook to make war on Z. M. QUIRET and opened the campaign by hitting Mr. QUIRET over the head with a big stick, for which demonstration Judge BLAKE sentenced him to pay the modest sum of $1,200, or the option of one year's imprisonment—all it was worth. CARMAN paid down the money and went his way.

J. W. WELSH was fined $600 by the same Judge for a similar offence,—floggings "has its" you perceive. What is the New-York tariff now? in former times it was $5, but of late I am told if a gentleman gets thrashed by a rowdy and prefers a complaint, he has a lucky escape if he don't get in the Tombs himself, while the shoulder-hitter is escorted from the Court-room by a few dozen sympathising friends who march two and two in procession to the nearest drinking-shop and endeavor to drown his sense of the insult upon his dignity by frequent doses of consolation administered in the thick-bottomed glasses.

In the way of theatricals we have about the usual supply of traveling geniuses, shooting stars, in addition to the fixed ones. The two Misses GOUGENHEIM, after their unsuccessful suit against the bark *Glimpse* for bad treatment, as they alleged, on the voyage from Australia, have turned their attention to business again, and have been playing at MAGUIRE'S Opera-house. Their suit with the *Glimpse* was an unfortunate move, the principal charges against the Captain being "no gentleman," a poor table and short allowance of sugar in their lemonade—rather frivolous on the whole, and in process of the examination some little characteristics and peculiarities of all parties were brought to light that had better been left in the dark. The usual gammon of "unprotected females," "persecuted women," &c., wouldn't do. No use, and they did not make anything out of it; on the contrary rather lost caste. I don't know where all the stars come from, but they drop down on us from the clouds, we never hear of them until they are suddenly announced with a flourish of trumpets. They are all from either the Haymarket Theatre or Australia, which latter community were left in the most abject state of despair and distress. All the singers are prima donnas or celebrated tenors, and every idealical individual from La Scala of Milan. The Scala of Milan must be an immense affair on a tremendous scale, and a Mile-an a half long to turn out so many wonderful artists.

JOHN DRAW has been playing the Irish *rôles* and drew very well. PARDY COUZENS played a successful engagement, and I conclude has money in his pocket. He is not likely to keep it there I conclude, as I see him every day at a *real estate office opposite*, counting with eye-glass in hand, the tempting displays of city-lots corner lots for sale very cheap—sure to double in value in six months." I think PARDY is meeting an investment. COLUMBIA has struck out à la ULMAR, and has *commenced a series of what he terms Matinée Dramatic*; the rain spoiled the first one, and the next he had to the extent of twenty cents, not very heavy. It was a matinée of Gems, and I think it was a kind of musical hash, the pieces being old rather old, were consequently well seasoned.

The California Steam Navigation Company are in a "muss" again, opposition having started up against them. The *Princess* has been put on again by *Commodore* OG *owner*, from merchants. The *Queen City* also comes out opposition. She ran against the draw-bridge at Sacramento, a few days since, and tore all the guards off on one side, smashed up things generally, hitting the *cook* and *damaging* herself to the tune of $4,000. What between paying for the *Pacific* and *Brother Jonathan*, and sundry other heavy calls, the Company have not paid any dividends for two or three months, and there is a prospect of strong opposition, stock has receded from 75 to 50, and will probably go lower. There is a desperate attempt to break up the "monopoly," as it is called, and frantic patriots, who have no finger in the pie, are in a desperate way to have the Legislature wipe out the Company altogether. The Legislature are not going to do anything of the sort; they are not going to be such geese as to kill the goose that lays the yellow eggs. A "chalked hat" and "stove pipe" little perquisites are not to be slighted.

A new schooner, just launched, has been named the *Success*, as Captain COGSWELL is "up to snuff."

We have intelligence of the safe arrival at San Diego of the steamer *Uncle Sam*, en route for the mouth of the Colorado, with the troops under command of Col. W. HOFFMAN. She landed 200 mules in good order, at San Diego, received an additional company of the 4th on board, and proceeded on her voyage. All well and in good spirits.

The new man-of-war steamer built at Mare Island Navy-yard was successfully launched on the 3d. A large delegation went up from here to witness the launch of the first vessel-of-war built in California. She is built entirely of material of the country and Oregon hard pine. Her engines were also built here, and, although not a *Leviathan*, she will do for a first attempt in a new country. In compliment to the honorable Secretary of the Navy, she is called the *Toucey*.

I shall take the earliest occasion to have a personal difficulty with your compositors, if they don't "set 'em up" more carefully; and a second chapter with the proof-readers. By substituting words that I *didn't* write, and leaving unfinished those that I *did*, they managed to knock out what little sense there was in some of the sentences of former communications. They were bad enough at best; for heaven's sake don't make them any worse! PODGERS.

P. S.—Opposition is the life of trade. The two lines are both doing their best; the fever runs high and prices low—$150 in the cabin, and $50 in the steerage. That's the way to do it. The low prices enable people to get rid of loafing friends cheap. It's much cheaper to pay their passage home than to sleep and eat them in this expensive country.

Miscellaneous News.

NULLIFICATION THREATENED—EFFECT OF THE FAILURE OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL, &C.

The news of the failure of the Pacific Railroad bill in Congress had aroused the liveliest indignation in California. The San Francisco papers publish the rejected bill in full, and add severe comments upon the course of members who voted against it. The *Alta California* says:

"Hang another chaplet of mourning upon the altar of our hopes; ring down the curtain upon the last sad act of the great drama of the times, in which our own California plays so disgraced a part. Every man whose vote is recorded against this measure, "*is a thousand fold worse than Benedict Arnold in treachery to his native or adopted land*," be his political predilections what they may. In regard to the final action of the Railroad bill, which the Senate so magnanimously adopted, we can only say, in the language of Senator GWIN, 'little as it gives, it is all (we) ever expected from the Congress of the United States.'"

The San Francisco *Evening Bulletin* is even more indignant, and holds out a threat that California will take measures to free herself from the oppressions of Congress. It says:

"Continual neglect and injustice must deaden the affection and allegiance which this State has ever, so far, keenly felt for the Confederacy. *A new generation is rapidly growing up* in this distant country, who will be bound by no *habit of love* for the old States, but who will examine the question of their political relations, with respect to their advantages, on their own merits solely. And if Congress persists in the endeavor to estrange the Pacific States, that end will be more suddenly consummated than, perhaps, people abroad imagine. Our connection with the Union is all to the profit of the other side of the continent now. Nothing but the closest intimacy and the most expeditious intercommunication can maintain an affection opposed constantly by interest. And if the East will not consent to establish that intimacy and freedom of intercourse, she must expect to see these great States of the West fall away from them. Without a railroad California is not a *sister* and an *equal* in the Union. She will not now consent to hold any other position in the Confederacy."

A fatal snow avalanche had occurred on the sides of the Downieville Buttes in Sierra County, which crushed or carried away REID' quartz mill, and the dwelling-house near REYNOLDS' mill. HENRY EBENHARDT was killed, and G. W. and W. C. REYNOLDS were wounded, all having been in the dwelling at the time the avalanche came. GEORGE REYNOLDS was badly hurt. By this deplorable occurrence, many are reminded that, in the Winter of 1852, two men were killed by an avalanche near the spot where REYNOLDS' quartz mill was afterwards erected. Sixty or seventy men were hunting for EBENHARDT.

British Columbia.

Dates from Victoria are to Feb. 24. The news from the mines is of a very encouraging character, and considering the very small number of miners at work, the returns must be regarded as large. There are not many more than six hundred miners at work on the Fraser River, and many companies are averaging $10 per day per man. In the space of a fortnight the yield was upwards of 30,000 ounces, and the total shipments to San Francisco by the steamers *Pacific* and *Northerner* was upwards of $30,000, of which $45,000 were shipped by WELLS, FARGO & Co. Present accounts from the Upper Fraser country represent that region as being highly auriferous, the gold being of a coarse quality. There is no doubt that after a large body of miners shall have congregated on the ground during the ensuing Summer, the yield of gold will be something considerable. The Fraser River mines resemble those of California in presenting an equal distribution of gold, and in this respect they differ materially from most of the Australian mines, where the yield is very prolific, but is confined to particular spots; and, consequently, where mining partakes very much of the character of a lottery.

A report has reached town of some Indian thefts and outrages having been committed on the Upper Fraser's River, but they do not appear to be of a very serious character, involving the sacrifice of life. In one case the MINERS resorted to the code of Judge Lynch—flogged six Indians and hanged their leaders.

Governor DOUGLAS has issued a proclamation in reference to the Colony of British Columbia, and declaring Queensborough the port of entry. The great advantage of this site is its adaptation as a naval and military station. It is situate about 20 miles lower down the river than Fort Langley, and on the opposite side, is well protected by nature, and has a fine anchorage. No small disappointment and commotion has been engendered among the property holders and land speculators at Fort Langley, who anticipate that their investments will not turn out so profitable as they expected. Langley will still be considered as the capital town, and the court-house, jail and other public buildings will be erected there. The upset price of land, not being mineral lands intended for the sites of towns, has been fixed at $2 50 per acre. The Government has liberally declared that purchasers of town lots in the proposed capital of British Columbia, who may be owners of town lots in Langley, under the sale of November, on which the whole amount of purchase-money has been paid to the Government, will be allowed to surrender their lots in Langley, and to have the price paid allowed them as payment in full for lots purchased in the proposed capital, of a greater price in the aggregate. Vessels will be allowed to proceed direct to the port of entry without touching at Victoria. One-fourth of the whole number of lots has been reserved for purchasers in the United Kingdom and the Canadas.

Much excitement had been occasioned in Victoria among the citizens of the United States by the authorities not permitting a public salute to be given by the American residents on 22d February, in honor of the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday. At a meeting of Americans held there on 21st February, the following correspondence was read:

To His Excellency Gov. James Douglas, C. B.—The American residents of this place, being desirous of celebrating the birthday of General GEORGE WASHINGTON, propose firing a salute at meridian to-morrow. Trusting that your Excellency will approve thereof, we remain, very respectfully,

[Signed by 19 mercantile firms.]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Victoria, V. I.,
Feb. 21, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, applying to His Excellency for permission to celebrate the birth-day of General GEORGE WASHINGTON, by a salute at meridian to-morrow.

In reply thereto, I am to acquaint you that His Excellency, although possessing the most sincere desire to show especial regard to the memory of so estimable and virtuous a private gentleman and so illustrious a patriot and statesman as WASHINGTON, does not feel authorized, even in this case, to depart so far from custom as to sanction any public demonstrations of any marked character, such as the firing of salutes or public processions through the streets, being undertaken by private individuals.

Your most obedient servant,
WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

A Committee of five was appointed to draw up a Protest. On the 22d, in a public meeting, the following document was read and adopted with enthusiasm:

TO THE WORLD: The undersigned, in pursuance of the foregoing resolutions, believing that the simple publication of the correspondence above is sufficient to proclaim to all men more forcibly than can be done in any other manner the indignity which had been cast upon us as a people, will simply say;

That in our opinion there is no sentiment of humanity so ennobling in its effects as that of reverence for the memory of the dead. The fact is so apparent that governments ever seek to cherish the growth of that feeling as an incentive to glorious deeds. Thus each country, in its past history, has enshrined some hero, whose name is handed down from generation to generation, as an inheritance of national glory. Among the enlightened nations of the earth these emotions of pride in each other are deemed worthy of a mutual respect, and often through past perhaps fully symbolizing with its object, one will gladly aid another in paying its tribute to departed worth. No person of intelligence, at the present day, is ignorant of the feeling of almost adoration with which the name of WASHINGTON is regarded by the American people, and to well known and in whatever portion of the globe they may be found, they would deem themselves ungrateful of a sacred duty did they pass unnoticed the anniversary of his birth.

The larger portion of this community is at present composed of Americans who have emigrated to the colony in its infancy—almost entirely developing, as far as has yet been done, the resources of the interior, by their enterprise and industry. By our own acts we have identified our interests with the welfare of the country. We are confident, also, that since our SOJOURN here we have fully sustained the great reputation of law-abiding citizens.

In view of these facts, it seems that a sense of justice would have dictated at least the assignment of a reason for the refusal of our request, sanctioned as above. In the absence of such reason, and the total silence of the reply upon that point, we are forced to believe that a desire is entertained of making us feel that we are aliens, whose presence is unwished for, and who must neither look for the respect which is due to our country, nor the common courtesies which are paid to *gentlemen* in every portion of the world.

G. B. WRIGHT,
WM. PICKETT,
GUSTAV. SUTRO,
WM. T. FIEK,
J. A. McCREA,
} Committee.

VICTORIA, V. I., Feb. 22, 1859.

There was no business done among the Americans residents on the 22d, their stores being closed. The stores of several respectable English firms were also closed. In the evening a public dinner took place, at which between thirty and forty persons, chiefly Americans, sat down.

Sandwich Islands.

Dates are to Feb. 16. The *Kamoi* had returned with the party of excursionists who went to see the eruption of Mauna Loa, and the columns of the *Advertiser* are filled with a long account. The eruption still continued unabated, and is said to be the grandest which has been witnessed in fifty years. The lava ran down the mountain and filled up a large valley or hollow between Mauna Loa and Mauna Hualalai. This it was five days in doing, at the end of which time the stream made its appearance near the course of the eruption of 1804, and running down, reached the sea at a little hamlet called Palaca, about 10 or 12 miles from Kawaihae, destroying a few native houses and a fine grove of cocoanut trees, and completely filling up the harbor or landing place.

FROM BARBADOES.

Legislative Modification of the Tariff—Departure of Governor Hincks—Prospects of the Sugar Crop, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbadoes, Sunday, March 13, 1859.

The Legislature of this island are engaged at present in revising the tariff, and some of the changes made will interest those of your readers who are engaged in West India commerce. The most important reduction is that in the duty on codfish, from eight to four cents the quintal. The article is now exempted from bond. It was also proposed to make a similar reduction in the duty on rice, but it was thought safer to see first the result of the experiment on fish, an article of a much more perishable nature. The House included in the table of exemptions all machinery imported, and also sundry other articles which now realize an insignificant amount of duty. To make up for the anticipated loss of revenue, the Royal mail steamers which bring freight from England, *viâ* St. Thomas, and which heretofore have been exempted from tonnage duty, will for the future be liable to that impost in common with other vessels bringing freight to the island. As Barbadoes is led exclusively by the United States, and as she imports a large proportion of machinery from the same quarter, the alterations in the new Trade Bill will be of special interest to the American trader.

Of course you do not expect political news from such a quiet little spot as this where the Government is carried on as smoothly as possible by a select coterie of planters. The nearest approach I can make to political intelligence is to announce that Governor HINCKS takes his departure to-day for England *viâ* Havana and New-York. His Excellency communicated his intended departure to the Legislature last week, and both Houses presented him with flattering addresses on the occasion. During the Governor's absence, which I understand is owing to unsettled health, the Government will be administered by the Colonial Secretary, which office will in turn be filled by Mr. ALEXANDER HINCKS, the Governor's eldest son.

There are not the prospects of such a large sugar crop this year as we had last year. It is not believed that it will, this year, exceed 37,000, or at the outside 40,000 hogsheads. Last year it reached the enormous figure of 50,000 hogsheads, which, estimating the land under cane cultivation at 25,000 acres, made two hogsheads per acre. I have heard planters say that they will produce this year three hogsheads per acre, but this is an exception—not the rule. About 1,500 hogsheads have been already shipped for Europe; the canes are rapidly ripening, and crop operations will soon be general.

The health of Barbadoes continues good; but yellow fever is very prevalent in nearly all the adjacent islands, though the fact is studiously kept out of local papers. Trinidad, St. Vincent, Antigua and St. Thomas are all suffering from the fever.

Markets are overstocked. A very large number of vessels having arrived of late from the United States, they have been compelled to carry on their freight to other islands.

[Advertisement.]

A gentleman of not a little literary note, sojourning at the Astor House, and enjoying the luxury of that incomparable bed, (HOWE'S,) perpetrates the following, which is too good to be lost:

Sweet is the rest, when toil is done,
That gentle, balmy slumber brings;
But sweeter, doubly sweet, when won
By magic of Elliptic Springs.

Try, then, ye weary, seeking rest,
So one and all, ye shall agree,
That if one mortal should be blest,
'Tis HOWE, the Bed-spring Patentee.

He is the man whose genius smoothes
Night's rough and weary hours, I trow;
Whose easy bed our slumber soothes,
The Patent Spring Man, "That's the Howe?"

[Advertisement.]

THE FIELD ENTIRELY TO HIMSELF.—When KNOX commenced business he was surrounded by first-class hat manufacturers, but he has finally driven them all from the field, and is